HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,133—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 1 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6301
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5394	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9200
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7112
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6393
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	....21th Mar. 1904
DJEMNIEN	4,229	Guiconnet	....21st Apr. 1904
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	... 19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons Captain Marrautetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 485, Saloon Rs. 670.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,703	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th March, at 10 a. m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "INDIA," 4,100 tons, on or about 29th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 23rd March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	18th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,718	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS !

EASTER EGGS !

EASTER EGGS

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RSUTOMJEE & Co.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for ,HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

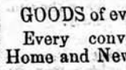
4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.



PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, THE 24TH, AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M.

ZAZA

David Belasco's version of Pierre Berton and Charles Simons Play, in five Acts, from the Garrick Theatre.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF PARIS, AMERICA AND LONDON.

THE MOST TALKED OF PLAY OF THE LONDON SEASON,

Produced under the Sole Direction of MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.

PROGRAMME.

Bernard Dufresne		Mr. Charles Edwardes.
Due de Frasnac		Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.
Cascart	The singing partner of Zaza	Mr. Clarence Linden.
Jacques R'gault	College Chum of Bernard	Mr. Edward Roy.
Blac	Caricaturist	Mr. C. Young.
Mounet Pombea	At one Time the Matinee Idol	Mr. Jack Onslow.
Joly	Stage Manager	Mr. Charles Donovan.
Adolphe	A Waiter	Mr. L Aurante.
Coachman		Mr. C. Laurence.
Alphonse	Stage Carpenter	Mr. J. Johnson.
Rosa Bonne	Zaza's Aunt	Miss Annie Sherar
Madame Dufresne		Miss Caroline Pennie.
Divonne	A House-keeper	Mr. C. Underwood.
Lisette	A Maid	Miss Laurence.
Toto		Miss Baby Lily Schneider.
Florianne	Ex-Favourite	Miss Violet Lansdown.
Alice Morel		Miss Violet Delmahie.
Lo'otte	A Dancer	Miss C. Christensen.
Nuriche		Miss Daisy Pennie
A deie		Miss Margaret Cyril.
Juliette		Miss Crosie Ray nier.
Flower Girl		Miss C. Ellenberg.
Nathalie	Zaza's Maid	Miss Daisy Fleming.
ZAZA		MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR

(Cafe Concert Girls.)

Some are rapids, that one time sway to the current and to the wind another.

Act 1.—Behind the Scenes of a Provincial Concert Hall, St. Etienne ..... The Meeting.
Act 2.—(Six Months Later) The Little House in the Woods of St. Etienne ..... Together.
Act 3.—(The Next Day) At Mme. Dufresnes, Paris ..... Face to Face.
Act 4.—(The Morning after) Zaza's Home (same as Act 2) ..... A Broken Toy.
Act 5.—(Two Years Later) Exterior of the "Cafe Concert des Ambassadeurs" in the Champs Elysees, Paris ..... Love Redeems the World

Scenery by Mr. FURST.

Costumes by Madame GUSTAVE PENIN, Paris.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

THE THEATRE HAS BEEN ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

S. S. "CITY OF VENICE."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd March, 1904.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1904, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co as Auditors of the Company.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 9th March, 1904.

RS. 4,000 in CASH PRIZES, 29 Competitions, open to all, with special competitions for Sportsmen, Soldiers, Planters, Railway Employees, Policemen Amateur Photographers, School Boys, &c., &c., Sketches Photos, Short Stories, Essays, &c., wanted.

Send stamped addressed envelop for Prospectus to WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of Very Valuable and Rich Enamelled, Cut, Flowered and Colored Chandeliers, Parts and fittings in variety, large Hall Carpets, Furniture, &c.,

By order of N. C. Macleod Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy v/s. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell, on the Premises, by Public Auction, in convenient lots, on FRIDAY, the 25th March 1904, at 2 P. M., the remaining stock-in-trade consisting of rich enamelled, cut, flowered and colored chandeliers parts and fittings, viz. vases, cups, pans, dishes, tubes and balls, gilt colored and flowered chandeliers, arms and shades, gas pendants, globes with buttons, glndy stands, table ornaments, large hall carpets, lamps, sofas and chairs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 250.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instruction from Bai Kankoo, wife of Sha Kastoorchand Mahunchand the mortgagee, land on account and at the risk of Thakore Laljee Veear, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 4th April, 1904, at 4-30 p.m. the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of July, 1902.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Babu Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the town and island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Tenure under No. 1054 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3rd Street No. 23, and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the east by the aforesaid Babu Khote Street, on or towards the west by the house of Toolsaram Pranjivandas, on or towards the north by the house of Tucker Dewsey Jiva, on or towards the south by the house of Bhawasal Lalbai.

The property will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage thereof, dated the 17th July, 1901, and made between the said Laljee Devsey of the one part, and Shrichand Jotha and Partabmal Shrichand of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. R. Pavri, attorney for the above-named mortgagee, at the office in Tamarind Lane, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, Bombay, 24th March, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto	"	8 0
Crest and Monogram	"	10 0
Monograms only	"	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2 0

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay, OPEN from 8 A. M. to 8-30 P. M.
ADMISSION REDUCED to 4 Annas,
EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on 30th March, 1904, at 8-30, P.M.

JODHPUR BIKANER RAILWAY.

ABSTRACT TIME TABLE to come into force from 1st April, 1904.

THROUGH SERVICE.

Karachi and Bombay

Train from Karachi and Quetta.		Stations.		Train to Karachi and Quetta.
H. M.		N. W. Railway.		H. M.
23 50	D.	Karachi	A.	22 25
15 44	D.	Quetta	A.	11 57
		Hyderabad:—		
12 30	A.	For Quetta	D.	13 30
8 17	A.	For Karachi	D.	16 06
		J. B. Railway.		
13 00	D.	Hyderabad	A.	13 00
9 50	A.	Marwar Junction	D.	17 45
		R. M. Railway.		
11 58	D.	Marwar Junction	A.	16 13
20 20	A.	Ahmedabad	D.	7 55
		B. B. and C. I. Railway.		
21 5	D.	Ahmedabad	A.	7 10
7 40	A.	Bombay (Colaba)	D.	21 30

Karachi, Delhi and Agra.

H. M.		N. W. Railway.		H. M.
23 50	D.	Karachi	A.	22 55
15 41	D.	Quetta	A.	11 57
		J. B. Railway.		
13 00	D.	Hyderabad	A.	13 00
6 25	A.	Luni Junction	D.	20 20
		J. B. Railway.		
7 15	D.	Luni Junction	A.	19 48
19 26	A.	Kuchaman Road	D.	9 15
		R. M. Railway.		
19 55	D.	Kuchaman Road	A.	8 51
21 35	A.	Phalera	D	7 10
		R. M. Railway.		
22 05	D.	Phalera	A	6 17
7 00	A.	Delhi	D	21 18
7 30	A.	Agra	D	20 00

LOCAL SERVICE.

Luni Junction to Hyderabad:—

Stations.		Mixed. H. M.	Local. H. M.	Local. H. M.
Luni Junction	D	20 20	7 40	...
Balotra	A	22 42	11 40	...
Barmer	D	2 32	...	...
Chhor	D	8 39	...	16 00
Mirpur Khas	A	10 47	...	19 25
Do	D	11 03	7 00	19 56
Tando Allahyar	D	11 53	8 35	21 05
Tando Jam	D	12 31	9 55	21 59
Hyderabad	A	13 00	11 00	22 50

Hyderabad to Luni Junction:—

Hyderabad	D.	13 03	17 00	2 40
Tando Jam	D.	13 37	18 08	3 34
Tando Allahyar	D.	14 13	19 35	4 25
Mirpur Khas	A.	15 05	20 55	5 33
"	D.	15 18	...	5 58
Chhor	D.	17 50	...	...
"	A.	...	...	10 8
Barmer	D.	0 46	...	...
Balotra	D.	4 05	22 43	...
Luni Junction	A.	6 35	3 10	...

Balotra to Pachpadra:—

Balotra	D.	...	...	11 50
Pachpadra	A.	...	...	12 40

Pachpadra to Balotra:—

Pachpadra	D.	...	...	20 15
Balotra	A.	...	...	21 00

Bhatinda and Kuchaman Road to Marwar Junction.

Stations.		Mixed. H. M.	Mixed. H. M.
Bhatinda	D.	1 45	..
Hanumangarh	D.	5 53	...
Bikaner	D.	17 20	...
Nagaur	D.	22 24	...
Marwar Mundwa	D.	23 19	...
Merta Road	A.	1 08	...
Kuchaman Road	D.	18 5	9 15
Merta Road	A.	23 14	14 41
Merta Road	D.	1 52	14 56
Jodhpur	A.	5 30	18 30
"	D.	5 50	18 50
Luni Junction	A.	6 57	19 48
"	D.	7 05	20 40
Marwar Pali	D.	18 39	22 37
Marwar Junction	A.	9 50	23 45

Marwar Junction to Bhatinda and Kuchaman Road.

Marwar Junction	D.	17 45	4 05
Marwar Pali	D.	18 40	5 23
Luni Junction	A.	20 00	7 00
"	D	20 10	7 15
Jodhpur	A.	21 20	8 30
"	D.	21 40	8 50
Merta Road	A.	1 32	13 00
Merta Road	D	2 10	13 23
Kuchaman Road	A.	7 10	19 23
Merta Road	D.	2 00	...
Marwar Mundwa	D.	3 46	...
Nagaur	D.	4 23	...
Bikaner	A.	8 49	...
"	D.	9 05	...
Hanumangarh	D.	18 46	...
Bhatinda	A.	22 38	...

R. TODD, Acting Manager, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

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TO PRINTERS FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Ramrait Row, Fort. For particulars apply to SHET MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sector Chawl, Out-fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR BICYCLE in thorough order by E. R. Thomas, very simple, 3 to 35 miles an hour, one gallon Petroil lasts 120 miles, trial given if required. Price Rs. 400. Apply Box "No. 646 M," care of this paper.

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THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—3 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—4 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND,

Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 12	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 12	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

ATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manilla	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

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FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M'SMITH, Chief Manager.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.
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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	"	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	403,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,713	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Agents and Secretaries,
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Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 22.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 1-4	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£95 3-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26	= unchanged
2 months hence	25 13-16	= do
Spot in New York	53 3-8	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25"14 1-2	= do
Berlin "	20"43 3-4	= do
New York Demand	4"87	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 -8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4	= + 3-8
7 day market loans	3 1-8	= + 1-8

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£69-0-0 + 15s.
Yellow metal	6 1-8d.
Bar Iron Belgian	£4-18-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets	£10-5-0
Basic Steel Bars	£4-19-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8 1-2 done + 1-4.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 M.-J. done. Tone quiet.
Red Karachi, 29 1-2 M.-J. done. Tone quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4. A.-M. Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore 33 A.-M. Sellers. } Tone easier.
Brown 32 1-2, A.-M. done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold, 32 1-2, A.-M. done. Tone easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Induna.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed irregulars Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sale. 5,000. Spot 7·84—26. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 2 3-8—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 21,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·44 — 19	7·41 — 20	7·39 — 20
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·37 — 20	7·34 — 20	7·15 — 21
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·51 — 12	6·29 — 18	6·10 — 19

Receipts at U. S. Ports	16,000
Do. last year	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	14·00—50
Futures, month of March	13·25—62
Do. do. July	13·59—72

In New Orleans—

Spot	13-3-4—5-8
Futures, month of June	13·67—86
Do. do. Sept	11·97—52
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 22nd March, 1904 :—

Cotton	14,201 bales.
Wheat	23,115 cwts.
Linseed	29,834 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	15,855 "
Gingellyseed	12,941 "
Poppyseed	139 "
Groundnuts	169 "
Castorseed	12,293 "
Rice	15,364 "
Myrabollams	8,755 "
Cottonseed	22,007 "
Mowrseed	Nil
Gram	2,293 "
Jowar	15,139 "
Maize	773 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 23.

Exchange—Tone Steady.
Bank T.T.....1s. 4d, 1-32d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-2
Marks 8 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 130
Shanghai 30 do do 183
Japan 30 do do ..... Nominal.
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash..... Rs. 98-5
1st Settlement 30th March " 98-5
Money Market.—Tone steady.
BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th Mar. 6 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	...			
Ready		5	5	0
Forward		0	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone flat.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.		4	15	0
Do Forward		0	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.		5	6	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready		5	7	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready		5	11	0
Forward		5	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quieter.				
Ready		20	12	0
Forward		0	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandeish	...	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	...	30	8	0
25 per cent. "	...	29	12	0
50 per cent. "	...	28	0	0
Black Kutnee "	...	25	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	...	33	8	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet,				
Pissi 91 per cent.	...	30	0	0
Club No. 1 "	...	29	12	0
Hard Red "	...	25	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone
Estimated Sales ..... } mutilated.
Imports .....

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June.
7 31 —10	7·32 —9	7·29 —10
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7 28 —29	7·24 —10	7·04 —11
Set-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·42	6·11	6·01

COTTON.—The tone of the market is slightly easier with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. There is a moderate enquiry for ready cotton, and the heavy decline advised in Americans has had little influence locally.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

		Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	...	247	232	225	March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	...	252	240	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	... ...	252	240	...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)	M.-G.	262	256	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	246	238	do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	248	240	do
Khandwa do.	...	...	258	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)					
Karanja do. do.		265	258	...	do
Akola do. do.					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)		270	263	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	274	267	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	330	320	307	do
Surat	...	350	...	...	do
Bhownugger (M. G	...	274	264	...	May
Do. M.G.	...	270	260	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	...	262	252	246	March
Dharwar (S.-G	... ...	...	...	231	May
Western	... ...	...	...	263	do.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Irregular
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	er ...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86 1 4
3 per cent. Rentes	95 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 5-16
Bar Silver	26

A WEEKLY paper discusses the question of rhyme, its use and abuse. The case of Sternhold and Hopkins, who conspired to rhyme "caterpillar" and "grasshopper" is considered very fairly good, but the record is undoubtedly held by Pushkin, the Russian poet. He rhymes "Adam Smith" with "Theocritus." This is the sort of thing which creates what the Laureate calls "the growing distaste on the part of the many for the Higher kinds of Poetry."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PATTESON—March 2, at Hasketon Manor, Woodbridge, Suffolk, the wife of E E Patteson, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NICOLAY—March 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Herbert C Nicolay, 2nd P W O Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ORR—STUDD—March 17, at Christ Church, Mozafferpore, by the Rev R Yates, Captain Sutherland Alexander Orr, 19th Lancers (Deccan Horse), son of the late Surgeon-Colonel John Henry Orr, C B, M D, to Helen Dora Gwendolen (Dum), only surviving daughter of Mr E J C Studd, of Dboll, Bengal.

DEATH.

HOME—March 17, at Kilpank, Madras, of dysentery and teething, Phyllis Thelma, the dearly loved infant daughter of J E Home, Superintendent of Post Offices, Coimbatore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 3-5m., 4-13s. Low water, 9-10m., 9-55s.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Prize distribution, J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, Parel, Sir James Monteath presiding, 4-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, performance of "Zaza," 9-30 p.m.

POLO. There will be a game, to-day at 5-15 p.m.

THEFT AT COLABA.—Lieutenant F. Taylor of the 1st Cheshire Regiment has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and gold chain and a silver match-box, in all, property collectively valued at Rs. 155 from his bungalow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Quilimane Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Baira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 25 instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A large number of members and their friends attended a Sacred Concert at the Catholic Association's Institute on Tuesday evening. Those who contributed to the programme were Miss Pinto, Dr. D. M. da Silva, Miss A. de Quadros, Mrs. W. Cooper, Mr. P. A. da Cunha, Mr. Gabriel Misquitta, Mr. F. W. Pereira, Mrs. Pereira, and Mr. J. da Costa. The programme contained three chorusses which were rendered with marked success. Mr. A. Mendoza presided at the organ.

A NOSE-BITING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Gough charged Surjan Chaitram a Hindu with causing grievous hurt to his wife Janki by biting off the tip of her nose. It appears that the accused and his wife had been living together at Tardeo for the last three years. About a week ago the accused charged his wife with misconducting herself with another man. They had a quarrel and subsequently the man turned the woman out of his house. She induced him to receive her back on the 15th instant and the accused then being ill she attended to him. On Tuesday evening an altercation ensued between them, when the accused it was alleged caught hold of the woman by the throat and bit a piece off her nose The accused was arrested and the woman was taken to the hospital. The case has been adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Inspector Jones charged Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan butcher, with the murder of Chandbi a woman, by stabbing her with a butcher's knife. The case for the prosecution was that the deceased and the accused resided as neighbours in Mint Road. About 1 p.m., on the 15th instant, the accused went to Chandbi's room and caught hold of her. She remonstrated with him and a quarrel ensued. Four hours later, Halima, the adopted daughter of the deceased heard her name being called out by her mother and on going into her room she saw the deceased standing near the accused holding her left side. The deceased then fell down. The accused had a knife in his hand. A policeman was called and the accused arrested. The woman was removed to G. T. Hospital, where she died subsequently. After some witnesses had been examined further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A CONVICTION CONFIRMED.—Yesterday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of the appeal preferred by Ardeshir Pestonji from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. On 27th November, Ardesir who is a tea and fruit stall-keeper at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station, was stated to have sold a bottle of whisky to one R. E. Fabris, a passenger, without a license from the Collector. He was convicted by Mr. Slater, and fined Rs. 250. Mr. Davar with Mr. Koyaji appeared for the accused. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Rao Bahadur Wasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the conviction. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said if there was a conspiracy between Fabris and the two other witnesses for the prosecution to bring the accused in trouble, why did not the accused cry out, when Fabris's things were searched and the bottle of whisky found, that this was a conspiracy? Then there was the item in the bill for Rs. 4-8 without making explicit mention of the article on account of which it was charged. The conviction and sentence were upheld.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE GORDHANDAS JETHABHAI,

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, instructed by Messrs Mayalal, Jehangir and Gulabhai, appeared for Ramdayal Ramnarain, an opposing creditor.

In reply to a question from the Bench, Mr. Jinnah said that the decree in the suit on which his client's claim was based had not arrived from Ahmednagar, but his client had stated the fact on affidavit, and the insolvent might be questioned on it.

The Judge: I can't go on; there must be proper documents. It is no use asking the insolvent.

Mr. Jinnah: Why should not I ask the question my Lord. In fact, this is my case. Here is the affidavit on which we base it. Under what section does your Lordship say I must produce the decree?

The Judge: All I say is you must prove your case in the regular manner.

Mr. Jinnah: If the decree must be produced, the case must be adjourned.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a week, Mr. Jinnah's client to pay the costs of the day.

Mr. Jinnah: Your Lordship, may I ask my learned friend whether he admits us to be his creditors or not?

Mr. Jardine: In a criminal case, I never make any admission.

The hearing was adjourned.

MAZAGON INSALUBRITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mazagon was always tolerably free from malaria and other kinds of sickness, but latterly it is becoming very unhealthy and already we have had several of cases plague in the old Bazar and Church Street. The so-called Nabob's Garden is full of rubbish, and many have commenced to rear poultry and one sees nothing but ducks and fowls knocking about the public streets and lanes. If the tenants have no poultry yard, they should not be allowed to rear fowls and ducks. I hope this letter will meet the attention of the Municipal Inspectors.—Yours, &c,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Mazagon, March 23.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers and others interested in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held last evening on the premises, Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N. Director of Indian Marine, presiding.

The report read to the meeting was sixty-sixth annual report. It stated, among other things that the daily total number of officers and seamen of different ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 35,402. The daily average being 97·15 against a daily average of 137·46 in the previous year. The greatest number in the Home at any time during the year was 282, and the least 8. During the year 25 destitute Seamen were admitted to the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master.

There were 15 admissions to the St. George's Hospital of Seamen of the Merchant Service, Seamen of the Royal Navy requiring medical attendance were treated by their own Medical Officers. There were no cases of a contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home except 2 cases of measles among the crew of H. M. S. Raibreast admitted to St. George's Hospital on the 16th February. The bedding and clothes of the ship's company were disinfected at the instance of the Health Officer, Bombay in the disinfecting sheds at Carnac Bunder.

Several Officers and Seamen of the Merchant Service were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted and until they were able to obtain employment. The messing arrangements were carried out as in the previous year and gave satisfaction.—The inmates of the Home including the Ship's Company of H. M. S. Fox, about 237 men, were treated to an excellent dinner on X'mas day out of the Funds of the Home. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Directors desired to thank the proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" and "Advocate of India" for continuing to supply a daily copy of their respective papers gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" who have supplied a copy of their paper at half-price. Mr. Claridge was entitled to the thanks of the Director, for continuing free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. The Directors desired to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly sent newspapers, periodicals, and books during the year. The Directors also tendered their thanks to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty of their grant of newspapers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum. The Home was inspected by the Flag Captain of H. M. S. "Highflyer," who was pleased to enter a minute in the Visitor's book in appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the men of H. M.'s Ships as to Board and Lodging and the excellent sanitary condition of the Institution, as well as by Commanding Officers of H. M.'s Ships whose crews have been accommodated in the Home and by other gentlemen visitors. The following changes have taken place on the Board during the year :—Commander C W R Hooper, R. I. M., Officiating Port Officer, C. M Byrne, Esq., Captain J. B. Macfadyen J. E. Needham, Esq., C. Comber, Esqr, D. M. Inglis Esq., and Commander S. L. S. Warden R. I. M., have joined the Board to fill vacant seats—Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., resigned the presidentship of the Institution on his proceeding to England: Mr. A. M. Monteath, resigned on proceeding to England, the Hon'ble Dr. J. Pollen retired. The Directors regret to record the death (after a short but painful illness) of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson who had been a member for over 20 years. During the absence of Captain F. E. Hardcastle, the Honorary Secretary, on a short holiday in England Mr. W. F. Hamilton kindly took up the duties of Honorary Secretary. The Directors had to thank the Honorary Medical Officer for his continued gratuitous services. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, continued to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

The report of the directors, with the statement of accounts, was received and adopted. It was resolved that the retiring directors, Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins and Captain J. B. Macfadyen be re-elected, and Captain F. E. Hardcastle be invited to resume his office of honorary secretary. The best thanks of the directors were accorded to the honorary treasurer, the honorary secretary, and the honorary medical officer for their services during the year. The meeting resolved to accept with deep regret the resignation of Mr. W. C. Symes (owing to press of work) and desired to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Home during his period of office as honorary treasurer, and for the great zeal and interest he has always manifested in the affairs of the institution. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Donelly Capt and Mrs
Tuson Capt E E
Maid of Lady Hamilton
Brown Capt W H
Cobb Mr Mrs Miss and child
Brett Major W B
Kelner Dr J L
Ellis Mrs Wood and child
Butler Mr H D
Thomas Mrs Ivor and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Robinson Mr F M
Drew Lieut P C H
Hay Major H T
Turnbull Lieut G O
Glasgow Lieut A W R
Hamilton Hon R
Hamilton Lady G
Huddlestone Lieut W B
Playfair Mr R W
Peyton Lt Col S and Mrs
Tilney Capt and Mrs N E
Shearer Col and Mrs
Willan Mr F G
Vander-Gucht Lieut G
Cooker Lieut V A
Becher Lieut H S
Laudali Mr R R
Tailyour Capt and Mrs
Coventry Mr and Mrs B
Martyn Mr H A
Garstin Miss
Gough Capt H A K
James Lt-Col and Mrs R
Shuttleworth Mr D F
Wilkin Mr E
Cresswell Mr A J G

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Grundy Mr G

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Maudle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	15	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	46	33	59
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	20	8	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	51	40	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	9	10
G Mahim and Worli	15	9	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	11	20
Total	170	129	213
Total plague deaths to date	270,551	222,139	
Same date last year	238	216	238

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 22nd March, was as under :—Municipal Secretary Singapore, 500 doses; Medical officer I.C. Medical Dept. Salvation Army, Anand 300 doses; and Civil Surgeon and Chief Plague Authority, Ahmedabad, 501 doses.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next, the 26th instant.

Handicap Race for the Yachts of "A" Class Course No. 6. Distance 10·6 miles. Start at 3 p. m.

Handicap Race for Yachts of "B" and Tomtit classes amalgamated for cups presented by Mr C H Byrne. Course No. 2 followed by No. 1 Distance 8·5 miles Start at 3-15 p. m.

Ships Boat Race Service Rig Course No 3 Distance 7·1 miles. Start at 2-45 p. m.

EXTRA DAY, MONDAY, 28th MARCH.

Handicap Race for the Yachts of "A" Class for a cup presented by Lady Jenkins. Course No. 9 distance 14·8 miles Start with time in hand first Yacht to leave at 2-50 p. m.

Handicap Race for the yachts of "B." Class for a cup presented by Lady Jenkins course No. 6. Distance 10. 6 miles. Start with time in hand, first yacht to leave about 3-20 p.m.

Tomtit class and Handicap Race for a cup presented by Lady Jenkins, Course No. 6, Distances 10. 6 miles. Start at 2-45 p.m.

Entries for the above races close at noon tomorrow, Friday.

A SERIOUS tramway accident occurred at Marseilles. A car was proceeding down a hill when the brake snapped and the vehicle dashed at a terrific speed for about a mile, when it overturned against the wall of a private estate. Twenty persons were seriously injured.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

The following passengers will sail to-day at 1-30 p.m., per M. Maritimes Company's steamer Ville de la Ciotat from V Dock No. 9 for Marseilles etc... There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 12-30 p.m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 11 a. m. with all their baggage :—

Apfelbaum Mr
Abdul Aziz Mr
Adams Mr A G
Ancora W Kund Mr
Baur Mr and Mrs A
Blennerhasset Mrs and Infant Nurse and Maid
Booth Mrs T M
Byrne Mr O A
Baddeley Mrs
Burton Capt F D
Budd Miss
Boylette Miss A G
Burns Lindon Mrs and Miss
Blomfield Mr R
Bond Mr and Mrs
Carr Major A N
Calnan Mr and Mrs D
Campbell Lt Col H and Mrs Infant and Nurse
Castellow Miss
Commissariat Walla Miss
Cochrane Capt A Mrs and Miss
Cleveland Mrs C R
Cole Mrs A V
Cawasji Framroze Mr
Cole Mrs C J
Cassels Mr T W
Clere Major
Drew Rev E J
Dhondy Mr A C
Dieckmann Mr B
Dumas Mr
Dobbie Major and Mrs C F
Engineer Dr S K
Engineer Miss J B
Ernst Miss A L
Edwards Major and Mrs
Euler Mr
Foss Miss L E
Fowler Major C A
Goldschlag Mr
Grant Mrs J D
Gholam Ahmed Mr
Garrick Mr H B W
Goulichambaroff Mr
Gohel Mr G
Goolam Kadar Mr
Henderson Mr G
Hawkins Mrs R W L
Hamilton Capt Mrs R E A and Infants
Hogg Miss
Herzog Mr and Mrs
Harris Major and Mrs
Hamilton Mrs and child
Hyde Mrs
Harwood Mr J
Hoppe Mr and Mrs
Kamat Mr D D
James Mr C R
Jiwanji Mrs Miss and 4 children
Jadiji Mr L K
Jambon Mr C and Mrs
Lambert Mr Mrs R S Infant and Nurse
Loch Miss
Le Rossignol Mr Mrs W Nurse and Child
Lewis Mrs and Infant
Langedorff Baron de
Lundray Mr
Madgavkar Mr V D
Mrs Morgan
Mackpherose Mr D F
Munro Mrs
Merwan Irani Mr
Maiden Mrs G
Nigel Jones Miss
Nicholls Mrs A
Nelson Mrs and child
O'Malley, Col
Mrs Pinhey Nurse and 4 Children
Perrin Mr F L
Pitts Mr and Mrs R S
Pernon Mr Ch
Pond Mr and Mrs P F
Parmesher Lau Mr.
Pilinski de Beky Mr and Mrs
Parake R A Miss
Rietman Mr and Mrs J
Rice Mrs Child and Infant
Roberts Col C J Mrs and Miss
Rustom Mr S
Ross Mrs
Rodrigues Mr N J
Scott Mr
Shore Major O
Santana Mr K E
Shrager Mr Mrs Child and Nurse
Steward Mr R
Scott Mr and Mrs N
Stanger Miss R
Sorabji Mr J J
Sud Mr M E
Seyd Mr
Silvey Mrs
Solbe Capt C E de L
Selman Mr
Samelawa Mrs
Turkhud Mr and Mrs A
Taylor Mr J M
Tyler Capt T C
Tancock Capt O K Mrs and 3 Children
Thomson Maj and Mrs F W
Tiano Mrs and Infant
Wilson Mrs
Webster Mr J E
Webster Maj J
Weil Miss
Wright Mr and Mrs W B
Wynn Lt R A
Ward Miss N
Young Mrs E H Infant and nurse
Zonde Mr J
De Martrein Danos Mr
Antenne Mr and Mrs
Arsonnean Mr
Robert Mr and two children
Flanaand Mr, Mrs son
Annetta Bagulin Miss
Augusta Ronsecan Miss
Toomain Miss
Jibert Mrs and Miss
Ricca Mr and Infant
Godard Mr and Mrs
Riviere Mrs
Jeanne Bouscassa Miss
Ockly Mrs
Martin Mr and Mrs
Chatauville Mr L de
Montillier Mr
Milton Miss
Doni Mr
Bonchamin Mr and Mrs
Pinand Mr Mrs and child
Rotera Mr
Branchard Mr Mrs son and two servants
Tanchand Mr and Mrs
Micali Mr Mrs and daughter
Riviere Mr
Evens Mrs
Tholer Mr E
Delecolnse Mr Mrs and three children
Wattel Mr
Hopkins Mr H
Moreira Mr L
Marquisel Mr and Mrs
Brunsil Dr
Proux Mrs
Comte Mr J
Rossini Mr and Mrs L
Cominetti Mr Mrs and child
Will Mr J
Legebure Mr and Mrs
Seran Mr C
Reverse Mr Mrs and two servants
Desjardin Mrs
Legebure Mr Mrs and Miss
Proux Mr
Boggio Mr and Mrs
Marsh Mr R
Malsh Mrs R
Joncquel Mr V
Marron Mr
Sinkin Mr Mrs Miss an Master
Rogers Mrs C
Pearsce Mr W
Capell Mr and Mrs
McNutty Mr J
Baur Mr and Mrs A
Lasalle Mr

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 24.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgement-

1270 | Wadia G and Co—Chahildas Lallubhai vs Dayal Mawji and others Kanga and P—Tyabji and Co.

For dismissal.

1307—Payne and Co—Natotam Anundjee vs Vinayak Lhondirsj Bivalker and Sham Roa and M

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1272—Crawford M and Co—The B B and C I Railway Co vs vs N Q Macleod—Lithe and Co

1273—Pestonjee B and K—Noor Mahomed Haji Omer Dawood vs N Macleod—Ardeshor H D and Co

1272—Dephtery and F—Kangildas Boukundas vs James Herbert Dunkerbo—Ardeshir H D and Co

1272—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Yokersey Jadowji and other—Payne and Co

1231—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowji and others—Payne and Co

1232—Mansukial J and B—Korji Jevraj vs Hassumbhoy Visram and others—Crawford B and Co

1541—M B Bhothia—Soli man Casum vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and another In person—Edgelow G and W

1219—D D Romer—S Bashrndin and another Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagrie—Little and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

394-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodhur Umersey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

513-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Cussetjee Muncherjee Bhesania vs Bansiram Jasamal—Bhaishanker K and G.

516-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Curse jee Muncherjee Bhesania vs Bansiram Jasamal and others—Baishanker K and G,

Long Causes.

502-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and other—Nanu and H and T D and Co—Part heard.

153-02—Little and Co—Dewkabai widow vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Mansukhlal J and H and Little and Co.

360-02—Thakurdas and Co—Curimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Ahmedali Mossabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

637-01—Captain and V Amcena Bai widow vs Mascobhi widow,

131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co—Mulji and R.

121-03—Little and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhai v Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co

212-03—Shamrao and M—Bilandrai Dharmdas Rambhugat—Malvi A and M.

119-03—Captain and V—Devi Golam Jewolaprasad vs Tulsidas Neram—M K Vakil.

795-03—

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sir Edward Law, in introducing his annual Budget Statement yesterday, congratulated the Council on the remarkable indications of accumulating wealth in India—wealth which is undoubtedly wanted seeing that our burdens become no lighter. The step made last year in the right direction is not to be followed this year, by any further remissions of taxation and no prospect is held out to us that such will be made next year. We have a surplus of £ 2,711,200, which exceeds that estimated, when the Budget was introduced last year, by £ 1,762,500. It might almost have been worth while making a further reduction in the Salt duty for it transpires that the reduction of last year stimulated the consumption. Sir Edward Law is of opinion that the actual results would have been greater, had it not been that Bombay stocks suffered from the effects of a cyclone, a scarcity ensuing and prices rising in this part of the country to such an extent as unduly to check consumption. Elsewhere the reduction in the tax is believed to have had an important and almost immediate effect in reducing the price in parts of the country where no abnormal circumstances intervened. Unfortunately, however, it does not appear that the natural reduction in price has so far fully reached those consumers of the poorest classes who take their salt in doles from the banias along with other articles. But the hope is expressed that this defect will ultimately right itself. As regards the Income-Tax, in which some slight modification was made last year, the Finance Minister has no doubt that the intended benefit was directly secured by all classes entitled to it and the difference between the estimated loss and that which has actually been incurred may properly be ascribed to the natural growth in this source of revenue due to the increasing prosperity of the class affected and also to improving administration. To the argument that the Income Tax should be abolished altogether, Sir Edward Law made an almost touching reply. He observed with regret, though not with surprise, that fresh suggestions had been made in that direction. But it is evidently useless anticipating such an event during Sir Edward's term of office. He considers it "quite outside the range of practical politics" and that it is very unlikely that the Government of India will ever be able to afford the great sacrifice of revenue which a total abolition of the tax would involve, unless compensation were found in some other direction. Furthermore he added, reproachfully, if at a future date further remission of taxation should appear advisable, there are other classes of the community whose claims for consideration appear to be much stronger than those of the wealthier section, who are the principal contributors of Income-Tax and the class deriving perhaps the greatest benefits from the administration towards the cost of which it contributes.

A review of the Economic Progress is a noteworthy feature of the Budget. In that Sir Edward Law shows that two successive years of very generally good harvests throughout the country have had a marvellous effect in restoring material prosperity and the country is now not only free from famine, but to a great extent of the effects of it. Figures which Sir Edward quoted, offer to his mind the most incontestable evidence of steadily maintained and increasing prosperity and there really does seem very good ground for believing progress has been made. We do not see that it was quite necessary for Sir Edward to assume the role of apologist for the Government; but he thought it desirable to let the public know that more has been done for the development of agriculture than is generally recognised. Lest we should ask to see the results, Sir Edward reminds us that in dealing with a conservative population, it is not possible to expect startling immediate improvements. He would not have us believe that the Government of India has remained blind to the importance of developing the supply and the improvement of the quality of cotton. He assures us that the question is receiving the most earnest attention, that important knowledge has been acquired and that we may well hope in due course to arrive at valuable practical results. Although he recognises the future of indigo as a question of deep concern, he does not consider there is real ground for despondency. The position of smaller industries came under notice, after which Sir Edward referred at some length to cotton manufacture as still the premier industry in India. He tells us that many mills have suffered from the fact that their working capital has been quite insufficient; their ordinary requirements for financial accommodation have cost too much to leave a profit on the turn-over in these days of close competition and generally cheap money, while in times of financial stress, they are liable to be entirely overwhelmed by the difficulties of their position. We suppose local mill owners will accept the advice in the spirit in which it is given—whether they act upon it or not, is of course quite another thing—but the Finance Member says: "I think that the future success of the Indian cotton industry lies in the development of weaving and the abandonment of a position of dependence on the sale of yarn in the China markets. I would venture to urge cultivation of the home markets."

In the new Budget no provision for direct famine relief is made, but the Famine Insurance grant of one million sterling is provided for. Heavier military expenditure is provided for. So also is extensive outlay on railway works. Dealing with these two subjects are special appendices to the Financial Statement. Sir Edward Elles, the Military Member of Council, in the former of these, submits a memorandum on Military, Military Works, Special Defences and Marine Expenditure during the year. He shows that he will require a million and half sterling, more than last year to carry out the work demanded of him. The increased pay to the British soldier will make a difference of seventy-four lakhs of rupees, whilst provision for the Sikkim—Tibet Mission, Aden frontier delimitation and Seistan Boundary Commission call for forty-nine lakhs, while the provision of new pattern rifles and field artillery guns will cost close upon eight hundred thousand pounds. The provision of the new rifles, General Elles declares, will enable Government to arm the field army with the most improved weapon of the charger loader type, whilst the new field gun will give our army a quick-firing gun of greater mobility and rapidity of fire than heretofore. The War Office has given priority to the Indian Government in the provision of these guns, it being especially desirable at the present juncture that the Army in India should be equipped with the most modern weapons. Then two lakhs have been provisionally allotted for the establishment of a new Staff College for India at Quetta. Money is wanted for remounts and for defensive works, all of which are urgently needed. Sir A. T. Arundel's memorandum on the Railway development and working of Railways shows that in the present state of the market, money cannot be attracted for railway enterprise in India, except by a firm guarantee of a minimum interest at least as high as is paid on direct Government loans, or unless the promoters can be assured of a much higher rate of profit than Indian Railways as a rule are likely to earn during the first few years after opening. The Public Works Minister therefore wants money to buy up four lines which come under the above category. He will also require funds for the part payment of G. I. P. Railway debentures and for that purpose a loan is to be raised. The year for which the Budget is to provide will be one of very heavy outlay, therefore it will be necessary to raise loans both in sterling and in silver. Our increasing wealth is to be put to the best possible use and the year seems destined to see extensive progress in public works of all descriptions.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

In schemes for the development of Soudan the possibilities of the Nile Valley as a cotton producing area are naturally attracting a great deal of attention just now. Were the problem of irrigation a straight-forward one, we might reasonably expect to see early developments; for, given the security of obtaining irrigation, many applicants for land concessions would come forward. A few applications have been made to the Egyptian and Soudan Governments, but an Egyptian correspondent of a home contemporary points out that many applicants are being deterred, because the Egyptian Government cannot allow agricultural enterprise in the Soudan to interfere with the summer water supply to Egypt proper. Before any grant for water to the south of Assuan can be considered, Egypt's summer supply must be provided for and caution is necessary in consequence of the reduced supply from the White Nile. Early last year Sir William Garstin, Under Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt, made a journey to the Equatorial Lakes with a view to schemes for increasing the available water supply. His report has not yet been published, a fact which somewhat contributes to restrain those who might be prepared to assist in the development of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, if the conditions were favourable. Before Sir William Garstin made his journey from Mombasa to Cairo two suggestions had been made for increasing the summer water supply. One idea was that the volume of the Nile's flow should be regulated at its main sources in the lakes and the other suggestion was that the waters of the Upper Nile should be confined within their natural bed and prevented from flowing into the immense swamps and marshes south of Lake No. The advantage claimed for these proposals was that a portion only of the water thus saved would fully supply all the possible summer requirements of Egypt, while if both ideas were carried out enormous possibilities of agriculture throughout the Nile Valley would be opened up. Moreover the successful execution of these proposals would make possible cheap river transport from the Soudan to the Mediterranean. The non-appearance of Sir William Garstin's report appears to be interpreted in a sense unfavourable to the suggestions that have been made and consequently the official reticence on the subject is to be regretted. There are other circumstances which contribute to discourage probable applicants for land concessions in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. Sir William Willcocks recently described a project for converting the depression at Wady Rayan, to the South of the Fayoum Province, into a lake which would serve as a Nile regulator and as a complement to the Assouan reservoir. It is a scheme which would secure perennial irrigation for all irrigable land in Upper and Lower Egypt, and its author believes there is no more complete and perfect project before the world to-day. But those interested in encouraging enterprise in the Soudan point out that however good and practicable the Wady Rayan project may be, it can only be carried out to the detriment of the fertile regions south of the Assuan reservoir. Its execution would render permanent the present water difficulties in regard to the Soudan, and it is urged that it would be most unreasonable to debar the Soudan from the benefits of irrigation in the spring, the season when cotton could be most profitably sown. Doubtless the British Cotton Growing Association will give close attention to developments in the Nile Valley. Sir William Willcocks' scheme for a combined reservoir and lake at Wady Rayan is estimated to cost over three million pounds Egyptian. Its benefits would be exclusively for Egypt, but the other schemes which Sir William Garstin had to report on, would benefit both countries immensely. The finances of Egypt could not be more profitably applied within the Nile Valley than in regulating the volume and flow of the river from its main sources. And in largely increasing the area available for cotton growing, it would also benefit the world generally.

THE SIBPUR EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

THE annual report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for the year 1902-03 reveals several features of a fairly hopeful nature, in the face of difficulties not to be easily surmounted in this country. It is a matter of deep regret that in an agricultural country like this so few of the passed students of the Farm which has just completed the fifteenth year of its existence take to agriculture as a profession. But under the existing conditions of land settlement, this is hardly to be wondered at. The landlords who alone are able to lay out capital for agricultural improvements have absolutely no direct interest in increasing the productiveness of the land. Under the Bengal Tenancy Act, the landlord on the contrary may claim an increased rent on the ground of rise in the price of food-grains and as prices may be made to rise more easily and surely by making the supply to fail than by causing the demand to rise, it is not difficult to see in what direction the landlord's interest lies. The inevitable consequence of the existing conditions of land settlement is that the landlords have been able without any disadvantage to themselves to shift the whole responsibility of maintaining the fertility of the soil on the shoulders of a penniless class of raiyat-farmers without any capital to lay out for agricultural improvements. These are not the men to maintain their ground in the present keen competition with the millionaire farmers of Europe and America. The half-starved raiyats with their half-starved bullocks, working on a half starved soil, are not the men to recover the lost ground for the Indian wheat and the Indian cotton, once the wonder of the world, against foreign capitalists with their enormous capital and highly improved machinery. These are not the men to find employment for passed agricultural students who mostly come from the landless class. The fact is that landlords and raiyats now live not on the profits of agriculture, but as Mr. Schrottky puts it, on the capital of agriculture, and this, if not checked, will make universal bankruptcy inevitable. It is essential that what is taken away from the soil in the shape of crops, should be restored to it in the shape of manure. That this may be done properly and effectually a larger number of men should be trained in agriculture, and the landlords who derive the largest profit from the land for almost no expense, be persuaded, or, if necessary, compelled to employ them, and with their assistance see to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil. It is satisfactory to know that new measures have been taken by Government to cope with this difficulty and that in the near future, farms like that at Sibpur will serve some practical purpose.

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE states that during the coming year 1904-05, the Government of India propose to raise a rupee loan of three crores of rupees, for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works. They reserve to themselves full liberty to vary the amount now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

WE hear from Peshawar that Sirdar Mahomed Aslam Khan, Governor of Laghman, the Afghan district beyond Jellalabad, died last week of pneumonia.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal unveils, on Friday next, the fine marble statue by the late Mr. Onslow Ford, R. A., of the late Maharaja of Durbhanga, which has been erected at the south-western corner of Dalhousie Square.

THE "jirgah" of tribesmen from the Mohmand country, Kunhar and Ningrahar, which was recently received in Kabul by the Amir, preferred a request that rifles should be served out to the clans in order the better to secure the safety of the country. His Highness required the assurance that these arms would not be improperly used, and as he can scarcely be satisfied with any promises given it seems unlikely that the petition will be granted. Habibullah probably holds views similar to those of is father the late Amir, who steadfastly declined to allow breech-loading rifles to be served out to the tribesmen generally. His policy was to keep these arms for his regular troops and thus lessen the chances of dangerous insurrections such as occurred in the earlier part of his reign.

THE Maharaja Durga Charan Law, C. I. E., died in Calcutta on Sunday at the age of 82. He was one of the most respected and venerated of citizens, representing a generation which is fast passing away.

A SPECIAL Hong-Kong telegram, dated the 17th instant, to the "Times of Ceylon," says that Norwegian steamers which have arrived at Shanghai from Port Arthur report that 90 per cent. of the news regarding the damage to Port Arthur is exaggerated. The damage to the harbour, town and forts is, they say, insignificant. Other news from the same source is to the effect that the Russian cruiser "Pallada" has been repaired, and that the Japanese have poured into Korea a further force of 30,000 troops, having landed them at Chenam-po.

A SENSATIONAL occurrence took place on the premises of the District Board Office, Durbhanga, on the 15th instant. About 70 ferry contractors assembled at the office, that day being the "bidding day" for possession of ferry ghats. They were divided into two parties and a quarrel arose between them which culminated in a hand-to-hand fight. The Magistrate, Mr. Heycock, immediately proceeded to the place, accompanied by Mr. Waini, the Police Inspector, and the alarm bell was rung, in answer to which a body of the Reserve Police force arrived immediately. Ten of the offenders were arrested, and the rest fled. The captured men were, however, released after giving "ezabar."

WHITE ants were responsible for what might have led to a serious accident at the last meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council. The clerk was just about to read the Minutes when a loud cracking noise was heard, and then a large piece of the ceiling fell on to the staircase leading from the Council Chamber to the Governor's private room. Everybody present seems to have been for a moment lost in consternation except the punkah-puller, who went on with his task unmoved by the catastrophe. This reminds us of the story of an English North Country magistrate who, when an impassioned address by an advocate literally brought down the house—some pieces of the ceiling falling on to the Bench—proved himself equal to the occasion by quietly remarking "Fiat justitia rust coelum."

THEY are enjoying the following story in Germany just now. Strangely enough, its hero is given as an Englishman, although from internal evidence he seems more likely to have been either an American or a Prussian—possibly a little of both. He had just returned from the Arctic regions and was relating his adventures. "On one occasion," he said, "I was attacked by a polar bear. I reached for my gun, but found, to my horror, that I had no bullets left. Tears came into my eyes as I thought of the home and loved ones whom I was never to see again." "But how did you escape?" asked his friend, with polite interest. "My tears froze on my cheeks. They became as hard as steel. I took them, slipped them into the rifle, and shot the bear through the heart."

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

JUNIPER HALL, between the village of Mickleham and Burford-bridge, in Surrey, is an English home in the heart of an English country. Thither, more than a hundred years ago, suddenly descended a strange party of visitants from another land. The four winds of God had blown upon the dry bones of a dead society; justice, sternly delayed, at last had come; a world was dying, a world being born. In that tempestuous ruin, which we now term the "French Revolution," the old order had fallen; too many innocent victims of an infamous system were expiating the crimes of others in the prisons of Paris, perishing in the September massacres or under the Reign of Terror; twenty thousand gentlemen, as common soldiers, were fighting on the Rhine with a despairing valour and for a hopeless cause; others, as Chateaubriand has so graphically described, were starving in the garrets of London. Caught up like withered leaves in the great tornado, a little party of famous names, more fortunate than most, had been whirled into this quiet corner of Surrey; and settled down, the astonishment of their simple neighbours, at Juniper Hall.

Miss Constance Hill, in a delightful volume, with the title "Juniper Hall" has been at pains to collect letters and memories of this little community, and the people amongst whom they dwelt. And, indeed, writes a reviewer in a Home paper, it is no ordinary society of broken fugitives and country squires here revealed. For amongst the visitors dropped down as if from the skies, on to this quiet country side, are such figures as Madame de Stael and Talleyrand; as well as such lesser famous as Narbonne and Lally-Tollendal, son and vindicator of Clive's greatest opponent, and Malouet and General d'Arblay. And amongst the friendly country folk who welcomed them is a Mrs. Phillips, who records their doings in letters from her cottage at Mickleham to her sister—Fanny Burney.

Miss Hill—with all her sympathies with the old regime—tells of "the Bursting of the Storm," the wild and ferocious scenes of the 10th of August and the September massacres. One after the other, isolated, broken, with hairbreadth escapes, the fugitives emerge from the chaos and attain the shores of England. The story of one is typical of all. The Duc de Laincourt had announced to his master the fall of the Bastille in the historic reply: "Not a revolt, sire; a revolution." At Rouen, after the 10th of August his troops mutinied. He fled to the coast and embarked on a small boat with the sailors. In mist and fog they drifted to England, and landed at Hastings.

The boatman had his money, and they walked on to the nearest public-house. The Duke, to seem English, called for "Pot Portere". It was brought him, and he drank it off in two draughts, his drought being extreme; he called for another instantly. That also without any suspicion or recollection of consequences, was as hastily swallowed, and what ensued he knows not. He was intoxicated and fell into a profound sleep. His groom helped the people of the house to carry him upstairs and put him to bed. Awakening, sober, in the night, having forgotten the voyage, the Duc, beholding a miserable, unfurnished room, with one small bit of candle, is convinced that he is in a French prison. He took the candle and determined to make an effort to escape. Creeping noiselessly downstairs he finds himself in a kitchen; bright shelves of pewter plates, pots, and kettles, proclaim only one possible country. "Ah," he cries joyfully, "Je suis en Angleterre."

The company of Juniper Hall belong to the Constitutional party, the followers of Lafayette; they are distrusted alike by the old Court party and the new Republicans. Something of their ineffectiveness is revealed in these pages. They are clever, polite, polished; fascinating their more stolid neighbours. They are talking—talking always; French society perished in brilliant talk. They exhibit an extraordinary gaiety considering their present condition; memories of past horrors and the impossible future cannot permanently oppress them; they delight in the little pleasures in raillery and banter, and are charmed with the kindnesses they receive in their exile. Then the newspapers arrive or letters from France, with fresh and evil news of the massacre of friends and relatives, the execution of the King. And there is wailing and desolation at Juniper Hall the men pacing to and fro, chafing against forced inaction, the women weeping. But next morning the sun is shining and it is foolish to fret over sorrows that cannot be cured and they are riding in the hooded one-horse chaise through the Surrey lanes, Talleyrand and Narbonne taking turns in the "dickey behind and the conversation is so brilliant that these can by no means bear to be excluded and break the window pane in order that they may come in for their due share. What a people!

Very soon Fanny Burney herself is attracted by her sister's letters to the scene; and thence the exiles enter the history of English literature. The company assembled in the great house scatters again over Europe, to be rewoven into its troubled history; Narbone to Switzerland, Madame de Stael into Germany, Talleyrand to the commencement of his astonishing career. M. D'Arblay, alone in a very small house in the suburbs of a very small village called Bookham, "essaying love in a cottage on his wife's pension of a hundred pounds a year, grows depressed and moody. Work in the tiny garden, under the directions of "Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary" (thoughtfully sent him by Dr. Burney), proves an inadequate substitute for the brilliant conversation of his compatriots. His military ardour rekindles, and he volunteers for the army for Toulon, to the desolation of his wife. But the offer of service is "not accepted"; before the answer arrived the attempt upon Toulon had proved abortive, largely through the agency of an obscure and youthful lieutenant, one Napoleon Bonaparte.

Consolations arrive, and Madame D'Arblay achieves a great success with "Camille, or a Picture of Youth." From the proceeds "Camille Cottage" is built and poverty removed. The authoress is summoned to Windsor with her husband, graciously received by the King and Queen, who hand her a cheque for a hundred guineas. Congratulations arrive, one a thin voice from another world. "To the universal admiration for Miss Burney," writes Lafayette from Saxony, just released from five years' captivity, "I add a homage which is based on personal gratitude. Her writings alone had the power to make me occasionally forget my fate."

Miss Constance Hill has given a vivid picture of a vanished time. Amongst the yellow autumn leaves the memories of these unforgotten dead still haunt the Surrey lanes round Juniper Hall. Here is English Society as it viewed the vast destruction from its safer shores, and like Tennyson later blessed the narrow seas; reverberating awe-struck and indignant with each successive shock of change. All the sympathies are with the order that is passing, in a doom which has darkened the horizon; "fiends" and "ruffians" are too mild epithets to apply to the people of France, and the resources of the dictionary are taxed for suitable designations. "Is it possible," cries M. de Narbonne, "that you still retain friendly feelings towards those who have the shame and the misfortune to be born Frenchmen?" Burke appears in these pages with a kind of obsession of ferocity, "This it is," he cries, "the hovering in the air of this tremendous mischief, that has made me an abettor and supporter of kings and courts." "The war," he announces a year later, "ought not to be for Dunkirk or this or t'other town—but to drive Jacobinism out of the world." "It was not the Dumb Millions that suffered here—Carlyles grim comment is very necessary for a just judgment—"it was the Speaking Thousands who shrieked and published and made the world ring with their wail. But "the frightfulest Births of Time are never the loud speaking ones." "That there be no second Sanculottism in our earth for a thousand years, let usunderst and well what the first was and let Rich and Poor of us go and do otherwise."

DURING his residence "down under" Lord Tennyson has made many friends says a home paper, and the fears which his father expressed at his christening have certainly been falsified. He was not given his father's name but only that of the poet's friend Hallam. "Why not give the child your own name as well as mine?" the historian asked. "For fear," replied the poet, "he should turn out a fool.

PORT ARTHUR AGAIN

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

RUSSIAN FLEET INACTIVE.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIP DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it is unofficially stated that the Japanese re-opened the bombardment of Port Arthur on the morning of the 22nd instant.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Official telegrams from St. Petersburg state that two torpedo attacks were made on Port Arthur on the night of the 21st and 22nd inst which were repulsed.

A Japanese fleet of six battleships, twelve cruisers and eight torpedoers appeared on the morning of the 22nd.

The battleships were stationed between Liaotistan and Pigeon Bay and bombarded Port Arthur for two hours, the Russian battleship Retvisan replying,

Before the bombardment opened the Russian cruisers and a battleship left the harbour under the command of Admiral Makharoff and formed up in the outer roadstead.

The Japanese fired 208 twelve inch shells killing five and wounding ten soldiers on shore and ultimately withdrew, passing the outer roadstead without attacking the Russian fleet.

A Russian ship was struck a Japanese battleship which was out of action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

An "Englishman" special cable dated London, March 23rd states :—

At midnight on the 21st, Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by the Port Arthur batteries which opened a fire that lasted twenty minutes. The attack was renewed at four o'clock. Later the whole Japanese squadron of fifteen ships and eight torpedo boats moved to Liaotishan whence the bombardment of Port Arthur continued.

The Japanese have occupied Yongpamon in Korea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

General Kuropatkin left Irkutsk this morning.

Eleven soldiers, have been shot there for pillaging and rape.

The Russian cruiser Aurora and three destroyers have arrived at Bizerta.

THE ATTEMPT ON SUNGARI BRIDGE.

THE "North China Daily News" publishes the following as from a reliable source in Mukden, the capital of Fengtien province (Lower Manchuria):—

It is stated from various parts of the province that a great many Russian conscripts have deserted from their several garrison posts, many assuming the native garb in order to escape discovery, while others again have fled to the hills and joined scattered bands of brigands.

News has been received by Tartar General Tseng Ch'i of Mukden that mounted bandits have pulled up a large number of rails and destroyed portions of the Manchurian railway in six different places, making in all a total of some forty-eight miles in extent. Sixteen so-called Russian railway guards have also been shot or had their throats cut by mounted bandits during the operations above noted.

With reference to the unfortunate Japanese officers caught by the Russians while attempting to blow up the Sungari river railway bridge, it is reported that would never have happened had the unlucky officers not been too eager to do their work. As a matter of fact, there was a larger body of mounted Hunghutze, thirty-miles away ready to support them, had these three officers only consented to wait twenty-four hours longer. There were four Japanese ready to do the work, of whom one happened to be with the Hunghutze at the time in order to lead them to the vicinity of the bridge for the purpose of covering the operations. Either the three captured officers thought they saw an opportunity of blowing up the Sungari river bridge before the arrival of their covering party, and so were caught by the Russians, or they were discovered by the latter while loitering in the neighbourhood and suspicions accordingly aroused and so were arrested and tried by court-martial ; at any rate when the Hunghutze appeared in the vicinity they saw a whole regiment of infantry and some 300 cavalry encamped near the railway bridge. Scouts sent on to find out the truth soon returned with the sad news, and a body of Russian cavalry being reported coming towards the place where the Hunghutze were drawn up, the latter had to retire taking the fourth Japanese officer with them.

WIRELESS WAR NEWS.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Without further notification of the circumstance that lay in the one little line beneath the headings, "By De Forest Wireless Telegraphy," "The Times" the other day printed two messages from its War correspondent at Chemulpo, which had made the first part of their journey by wireless telegraphy. This is the most notable achievement, so far, in the transmission of war news.

The De Forest system is the American method with which a number of tests were made in October last with great success between Holyhead and Howth for the General Post Office. It is the principal rival of the Marconi system, and has made such headway that motor-cars fitted with stations follow prominent brokers about in Wall-street, New York, enabling them to keep in communication with their offices and agents.

Mr. F. Z. Maguire, the European representative of the De Forest Company, told a press representative that some little time ago "The Times' obtained a complete equipment of the apparatus and two skilled operators, and sent them out to the Far East. The stations are capable of working over a great distance, though both are portable. One has been fixed at Wei-hai-wei. where it is in touch with the ordinary telegraph system, which will not be affected by the war. The other has, for the present, been planted at Chemulpo. The distance between the two points is 270 miles, or sufficient, Mr. Maguire believed, to give the wireless message twenty-four hours' start of others.

Dr. De Forest's method differs entirely from that of Marconi, and he claims for it infinitely greater speed. His receiver is not a "coherer," but a liquid "decoherer," of the Herzain waves, and acts automatically, and he uses a high alternating current instead of an induction coil and direct current. Forty-eight words a minute is the best speed so far. The average is thirty. Throughout his long holiday in America last year, for the Cup races, Sir Thomas Lipton had the system fitted to the Erin, and it answered practically as a telephone between the yacht and New York.

Romance could hardly excel the story of Dr. Lee de Forest. He is thirty years of age. Ten years or so ago he might have been seen earning the cost of his education by pushing visitors about the Chicago World's Fair in a bath-chair. Left upon his own resources early in life, he saw that education was necessary to rise in the battle of life. He went to Yale University and paid his fees by working at anything he could get in the vacation. While pushing visitors about the Fair in his last vacation he was thinking out his thesis on Herzian waves, which won for him his degree of Ph.D. He at once joined the staff of the "Western Electrician" at Chicago, and devoted himself to wireless telegraphy, contenting himself at first with certainty over short distances. This feat at the front is one of his best so far. But he is erecting stations to connect Seattle with the Aleutian Islands in the Pacific, a distance of 1,800 miles.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMIR REPORTED POISONED,

A Russian Rumour.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A telegram from Askabad published at St. Petersburg says, it is rumoured there that the Amir of Afghanistan has been poisoned.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

Services in Westminster.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

After a solemn service in Westminster Abbey today, at which their Majesties and a great assemblage were present, the procession headed by a carriage in which were the King and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, representing the Kaiser, went to Kensal Green. The coffin was carried on a six-horse gun-carriage.

There was a great military display all along the streets through which the cortege passed.

The interment was quite private, the public being excluded from the cemetery.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN ELECTION.

Mr. Waldron, the Nationalist candidate, has been elected for St. Stephen's Green by a majority of 636 over the Unionist candidate, Mr. Matheson, in place of Mr. McCann deceased. The polling was as follows :—

Waldron (N.),	3,457
Matheson (U.),	2,821

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed Government on the subject of the proposed territorial changes in connection with Bengal, Assam, Madras and the Central Provinces. They approve of bringing under the Bengal Government of Sambulpur and the Feudatory States from the Central Provinces and the Ganjam district and the Agency tracts from Madras, but object to the proposed transfer to the Central Provinces of the Ghota Nagpur Division on the ground that this area is becoming the centre of a large mining industry which will develop best under the Bengal Government. They do not object to the severance from Bengal of its present Eastern districts including Chittagong, provided the latter states that it is made absolutely clear, and that definite guarantees are given that the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court over the transferred areas shall not be interfered with in the slightest degree.

DEATH OF DR. CAYLEY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

A special telegram to the "Englishman" from London records the death of Dr. Cayley.

A CALCUTTA SANITARY APPOINTMENT.

The Calcutta Municipality are about to call for applicants for the post of Superintendent of conservancy on a salary of eleven hundred rupees monthly for three years.

EURASIANS AS BRITISH SEAMEN.

The Anglo-Indian Association have written to Government protesting against the proposed alteration in the existing regulations which permit Eurasians to ship as British seamen.

THE NEW Q. M. G. FOR INDIA.

The appointment of Colonel Sclater as Quartermaster-General in India is confirmed.

THE CHAMBA STATE.

THE CHIEF ABDICATES.

LAHORE, MARCH 23.

Raja Sham Singh, who has been in indifferent health for more than a year, in December last asked the permission of the Government of India to resign his position as ruling Chief of Chamba, and permission was accorded in January.

Mr. A. Anderson, Commissioner of Lahore, thereupon went to Chamba and announced the voluntary abdication of the Raja, who has been succeeded by his brother, Mian Bhuri Singh.

The formal installation of the latter, who has for a long time been Vazir of the State, takes place in May, when the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends to pay a brief visit to Chamba.

An anecdote presents Sir Henry Irving in an unaccustomed light. One night, when he was playing in "The Merchant of Venice," he actually gave the cabman who drove him to the theatre too little instead of too much. Whereupon cabby, recognising his fare, observed "Look 'ere ;" if yer plays the Jew inside that theayter as well as yer does outside, darned if I don't spend this bob on coming to see yer."

In a detailed review of the present general condition of the world's textile manufacturing industry, Seide, of Crefeld, states that in 1882, there were in the United States 450,000 silk spindles making 3,000 to 4,000 revolutions per minute, while in 1901 there were 19 million spindles making 10,000 to 12,000 revolutions, a proportionate increase having likewise taken place in regard to weaving.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT write for Probable Runners.—CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day the Budget Statement was presented. The Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, the Madras Coast Lights Bill, and the Sugar Bounties Extension Bill were passed ; and the Artillery and Rifle Ranges Bill was introduced.

A number of speeches all in sympathy with the measure were made upon the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, Messrs. Gokhale, Mukerjee Adamson and Sri Ram, also Sir Edward Law, and the Viceroy being amongst the speakers.

Mr. Cable while supporting the measure said that though the present system under which the peasant obtained advances was open to objection, it was suited to the needs of the people and he thought it would be unwise, therefore, to attempt any local influence to force any change of methods. The same speaker welcomed the Sugar Duties Extension Bill as tending to ensure fair play to the sugar industry.

In introducing the Artillery and Rifle Ranges Bill, Sir Edmond Elles said that it was merely to secure proper legislative authority for keeping ranges clear of people.

Sir Edward Law and Sir Denzil Ibbetson gave technical explanations of the system of accounts in connection with famine insurance grant and of the relative amounts of land revenue in Zamindari and Raiyatwari areas in reply to questions put by Dr. Mukerjee.

THE CIVIL SERVANT AND THE PEON.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FINED FOR ASSAULT.

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

At the Egmore Police Court yesterday, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon I. C. S, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, was prosecuted by a peon in the same department for having assaulted him. The Court considered complainant exaggerated what occurred, but found an assault proved and considered the accused's position as a member of the Civil Service and the complainant's master aggravated an otherwise comparatively slight offence. He imposed a fine of Rs, 30.

A MADRAS TRADE MARK CASE.

In the Madras Town Police Court yesterday, the Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Mahomed Essof Sahib, hardware merchant, carrying on business in Black Town was charged with having infringed the trade mark of Messrs. W. and T. Avery, Limited, of Birmingham, by printing their trade mark on scales not of the complainant's manufacture.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and said that taking the facts into consideration accused deserved a somewhat deterrent punishment in the public interest and of the firm to which the trade mark legitimately belonged. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, half of which was ordered to be given to the first prosecution witness as compensation. The beams bearing the counterfeit trademark were confiscated.

SURGEON-GENERAL MADRAS.

The appointment of Colonel W. R. Browne, M. D. I. M. S, to officiate as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General Sinclair, C. S. I., or until further orders is gazetted.

MONO-RAIL TRAMWAYS SANCTIONED.

Yesterday's "Fort Saint George Gazette" contains a Government Order authorising the construction and maintenance of four different lines of mono-rail tramway within the limits of the Madras Municipality, making a total length of four and one quarter miles.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Kodambaukam high road yesterday evening was the scene of a double murder in broad daylight. From the evidence adduced at the inquest this morning it appeared that the murderers lay in wait for Theagaraya and Gramani, deceased's master. The two deceased however suspecting their intentions went to warn their master, but were themselves attacked with knives and sticks, the assailants escaped in a Jutka. Four men have since been arrested.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

It is only natural that rumours should begin to circulate in Afghanistan that the Russians are contemplating some movement in Central Asia as a counter stroke to their check in the Further East and also in the matter of Tibet. A news letter from Jellalabad states that the Russian Governor in Turkestan, General Ivanoff has issued a proclamation warning the people to be on their good behaviour in case the troops are moved from the garrison towns towards the frontiers of Ferghana in the direction of the Pamirs and Kashgaria. This step is said to have given rise to the rumour that an expedition is to be undertaken to secure the occupation of Yarkand : and it is further asserted that transport and supplies are being collected and sent towards the eastern frontier. Detachments of troops are reported to have moved already, though their destination is not given. We must, of course accept these stories with the greatest reserve ; though it is within the bounds of possibility that some military demonstrations may take place this summer, either from Samarkand southwards to the Middle Oxus Valley or from Tashkend towards the Pamir region. That Russia will do more than "demonstrate" seems most improbable and she can do little harm by bluffing of this kind :—"Pioneer."

Compared with an Englishman, says a writer, the Chinaman is both cleaner and more industrious. The truth is the Yellow man is not nearly so black as he is painted.

It is quite in the fitness of things by the way that the Yellow Press should support Yellow labour.

Six tubers of the Eldorado variety of potatoes weighing only 5oz., have been sold by auction at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, for £56 3s. 6d. This works out at £402,658 13s. 4d. a ton ! One potato sold for £11 and another for 10 guineas.

A terrible accident occurred in Chicago, a Central News New York message says : Fifteen workmen were at work on the scaffolding erected round the dome of the post-office now in course of erection, when the whole structure suddenly collapsed, hurling the unfortunate men to the ground, a distance of 250 feet. All were instantly killed, their bodies being smashed to a pulp.

POONA FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

James Henry Maybury, late manager of the Napier Hotel, is charged under Section 467 and 420 I. P. C. with forging a cheque, and cheating in respect of the same ; the accused on being asked said he did not claim to be tried as a European British subject. The following evidence was recorded :—Joseph Jacob, a clerk in the Deccan Bank, said he knew the accused ; a purdesi named Baboo Nugdan and another Solomon Rahmin, both of the Napier Hotel, came with the accused with a cheque about 12 o'clock to the Deccan Bank Office on February 27th. Solomon handed to the cashier the cheque made payable to Mr. Browne and purported to be signed by J. Smith B. I. As Napier Hotel cheques are always brought for cashing, he did not make any inquiries ; the cheque was cashed and the amount was paid in his presence to Solomon ; the cheque was drawn on the Mercantile Bank of Bombay, Rs. 399-8-0 were paid, eight annas being deducted for commission ; he forwarded the cheque the same day to the National Bank of Bombay with instruction to recover as they were their bankers. On 1st March we received a reply that drawer had no account to his credit and in the same letter the manager of the National Bank informed us that one of the constituents of the Mercantile Bank had lost this blank form ; later on we learned from them that the form had been lost by Mr. Warwick Peele whose address was Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Madras ; then the cheque was sent to the proprietor of the Napier Hotel demanding payment ; he refused payment as it was not presented by him. After that we got hold of Solomon and Baboo Nagdan and learned from them that the cheque was given to Baboo by Maybury to be cashed anywhere. Then we complained to the police. Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. S. R. Purandhar. cashier, Deccan Bank was next called. He confirmed the statement of the previous witness as to payment of money to Solomon. Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, director of the Napier Hotel, said he knew the accused was employed in the hotel as steward from the middle of September to the end of February ; he left on the night of 27th on four days' leave to go to Ahmednagar ; he said he would leave his personal kit in the hotel but he did not return. Witness knew accused's hand writing ; the cheque was shown and witness said he could not state in whose handwriting the words "Mr. Browne J. Smith B. I. and four hundred only" were ; but the writing looked like accused's handwriting ; accused was not in funds two or three days before he left service, he had some trifling advances during February ; after the accused left he was informed by the hotel hamal the following morning that accused had removed all his kit. The cheque had been sent to him by the Deccan Bank for payment on 2nd March ; but the returned it saying that it was not drawn by him. Mr. Warwick Peele had been in the hotel from 26th to 25th September ; again from 3rd to 5th October, 1903. Cross examination was reserved but witness made one correction that Bootee was taken on by him as manager and not as steward.

MORE VANDALISM ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Phipson, who scorns the meretricious subterfuge of anonimity and gracefully poses his name in superscription at foot of his correspondence, is, I am fearing one comic fellow, no, who is trying to pull leg of his compatriots and fellow-exiles. Why is he telling of Elgin marbles and black rock horses and elephants ? There is no contemporary record extant in Library of our Alma Mater, or in Asiatic, telling anything whatever of late lamented Viceroy ever playing marbles or even "ekki-bekki." He was no sportsman and I decline to believe my learned friend is acquainted with any survivor who ever saw that black equestrian statue of two hundred years ago. It is impossible in these days that one should live to years of such prolonged ripeness. My good Sir, what does your good self say of this and that, which I cull with all the morning dew of [illegible] new Bengal Administration Report under heading "Archæology" ? Videlicet : "The throne of King Theebaw was brought from Burma and erected in the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta." Would it not be better to send stone elephant to same place, as Bombay's contribution to Lord George N. Curzon's memorial or offer it change for Theebaw's Throne ? Why should not ex-Burmese King get back his long chair complete and eventually in the long run let it go to Albert Museum in Victoria Gardens ? As you English say in your delightful idiomatics "Why rob a poor man of his beer ?" Has Theebaw not suffered enough ! I enclose my card. Excuse for the trouble.—Yours, &c.

D. B. OLDBUCKJEE,

Ganbow Lane.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian marine steamer Canning, commander N. F. J. Wilson, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Calicut and Madras with the following troops on board :—Lieutenant J. Studdart, and 50 men, East York Regiment ; Lieuts. Gourlie and Chapman, and 139 men, 2 Border ; 9 men, R. G, A. 3 men and 1 woman, R. E ; and one warrant officer, S. & T. Corps.

H. E. LADY AMPTHILL.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Ampthill accompanied by one of H. E. Lord Ampthill's A.-D.-C.'s will leave Madras on the 4th April and arrive at Raichore on the 5th idem. From Raichore her Excellency will travel to Dhond and proceed via Manmar to Dehra Dun, where she will remain until the Governor of Madras proceeds to Simla to assume the acting Viceroyalty.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

THE s. s. Akbar, which is expected in Bombay on the morning of Saturday the 26th instant, will bring back H. H. the Begum of Bhopal from her recent pilgrimage to Mecca. Her Highness will alight at the Prince's Dock, where a special train will await her and party and convey them direct to Bhopal.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

THE American cruiser Buffalo [illegible] H. Everett, with five torpedo destroyers [illegible] Decatur in charge of Lieutenant [illegible] Chandler, Dale in charge of Lieutenant H. J. Cone, Barry in charge of Lieutenant N. E. Irwin, Bainbridge in charge of Lieutenant G. K. Williams, and Chauncey in charge of Lieutenant S. E. Mosse, sailed yesterday afternoon for Colombo en route to Manila.

A husband, as was seen from a recent action may not be held responsible for his wife's dressmaker's bills, but he has not the same pleasing immunity with regard to her solicitor's fees, when incurred in the course of legal proceedings against himself. Such is the lesson to be learned by provident and cautious spouses from a case decided in the City of London Court. It will be noted, possibly, with no little disappointment. The distinction depends once more on the so often mysterious definition of what are "necessaries." "Robes de Paris" are not included in this category by the austere simplicity of the law, but in certain circumstances of what is described as "unhappy difference," a solicitor becomes no less necessary to a married woman than, let us say, a hairpin, and if she is herself unable to meet his charges, they are recoverable from the husband. It is all a little perplexing to the married pair with a disposition to "score off" each other through the medium of the law.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

LAST evening the Hon. Sir James Monteath presided at the annual presentation of awards to the successful students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla. There was a large attendance amongst those present being the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. John Wallace, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. N. A. Moos, Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. Hugh Monie, Mr. S. Joice, Mr. Dawson Dr. A. P. Cama, Mr. Shrewsbury and Mr. Head.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

THE Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, the chairman of the Board of the Institute, in opening the proceedings said :—Sir James Monteath, ladies and gentlemen : On behalf of the Board of this Institute I beg to welcome you here this evening, and to offer you our thanks for the encouragement your presence gives to the staff and the students. Proceeding to give an account of the history of the Institution he said a beginning was made in October 1888 with 120 students in the departments of Mechanical Engineering and Textile Manufacture. For the first few years the Board directed their energies to improving the two departments. In 1892 a library of technological works was formed, which now contains over 1,000 volumes, receives 32 weeklies, 2 fortnightlies 16 monthlies, and 2 quarterlies dealing with manufacturing, mechanical and science subjects. A few years' later the dormitories were opened to meet the wants of mofussil candidates and there are now living in them about 70 students. In 1895 the present of a locomotive by the G. I. P. Railway and of the permanent way by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, enabled the Board to form special Saturday afternoon classes in locomotive engineering. The next year there was a sort of stock-taking, which resulted in a thorough revision, under the direction of the present Principal, Mr. Monie of the system and courses of instruction with the view of making it more practical and more acceptable to the employers of skilled labour than it had been before. The production of saleable work dates from this time. It is needless to observe that care has been taken not to compete with trade in any way. Another outcome of the revision was the introduction of a series of popular lectures by the principal and the professors on subjects of general interest not dealt with in their ordinary lectures. An advanced optional course of one year's duration was also instituted for passed students with a view to extend their knowledge of science subjects and their sphere of practical work. An arrangement was made whereby the students were given the opportunity of attending mills during the longar vacations. It was also about this time that the Institute commenced to hold on behalf of the City and Guilds of London institute its annual examinations in various technological subjects. Almost 60 of the Institute students have appeared at these examinations of whom about 4 have passed. Conjointly with these administrative and internal improvements, the Board had considered the question of useful additions to the scope of the work of the Institute, Metal working and enamelling appeared to be a department full of promise. Accordingly on the 24th March 1893 through the generosity of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit the foundation stone of the buildings for that department was laid by the hand of Lord Sandhurst, and the work of instruction commenced about the end of the year with 30 students on the roll. These departments had not been, as successful as they might have been, but endeavour is being made to place them on a stisfactory footing. During the sixteen years of its existence the Institute had afforded the benefits of technical education to about 2670 students—to 2070 in mechanical engineering, to 540 in textile manufacture and to 60 in Electrical engineering. By the time that day's proceedings were over the Institute would have sent out into the world 203 Licentiates of Mechanical Engineering 174 Licentiates of Textile manufacture, 84 holding full Technological certificates in mechanical engineering and 18 holding similar certificates in Textile manufacture. It was interesting to note that a fairly large majority of the students came from places outside the city and even the Presidency general coming from the Punjab, Madras, Central India and the Southern Maratha country. Of the 382 students, 45 have been Christians 85 Parsees, 240 Hindus and 12 Mahomedans Jews, and others. Upto the present time as many as 500 scholarships prizes free studentships entrance scholarships or stipends have been awarded, the value of these varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 per month. The average annual cost of maintenance has been about Rs. 60 000 or Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per student which may be considered reasonable seeing that a large portion of these is made up by salaries of Pro-

THE EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS.

As regards the employment of passed students enquiries made some few years ago by the Principal showed that a number of them were well employed including some who had become teachers in mofussil technical or industrial schools. A fresh inquiry is now in progress which will not only include all the students but will also show to what extent they stand in the favour of their employers. The growing demand for admission to the Institute in spite of the higher preliminary education now required the successes of the students at the Government Boiler Act Examinations and in those of the City and Guilds of London Institute the increasing requisitions received of late by the Principal from employers of labour for students of the Institute all afford clear and significant indication of its usefulness as an important educational factor in the Presidency. The idea which generally prevails in the lay mind about the sphere of technical education proper is no doubt to a considerable extent responsible for the erroneous view entertained in regard to the products of this kind of education. With some employers of skilled labour the idea appears to be that technical education should turn out students who are perfect in the practical side only of their profession. It must be remembered that technical education does not aim at turning out perfect practical professional men though a comprehensive system of technical education would no doubt include this in its programme. Their aim is to give the student the capacity to grasp the problems, which they would have to face in the future and to equip them with the necessary mechanical and technical knowledge coming directly to the work about to close. Mr. Rebsch continued : The year are happy to be able to report that not only has the Board efficiency of the Institute been maintained but that a change in the programme of class work and workshop practice has been effected. The standard of the annual examinations has been raised. The discipline of the students has been good and the results of the annual examinations have been satisfactory as in the past. The increase in the number of students to which I referred last year has necessitated an extension of the mechanical Engineering workshop The Board have now under consideration a further and larger extension as also the renewal of some of the machines which have suffered considerably by six years' constant use. Another very important development which the Trustees have had before them is the fuller and more complete equipment of their electrical department. During the year they have expended about Rs. 13,000 in providing apparatus urgently required for this department, but still the equipment is far from complete or satisfactory from the point of view of practical efficiency. The trustees have also been anxious to improve and add to the usefulness of the Institute by establishing a laboratory for technical chemistry, which may among other things prove useful to their Textile Department in connection with dying, sizing bleaching &c. In all this they are consequently hampered by want of funds. They hope education that the increasing popularity of technical takes in its and the deep interest which Government in possession advancement will before long adequate maintenence of the funds necessary for this Institute, which, as and useful development of in has observed in its recent the Government's subject of Indian education, has resolution on doing valuable work in training young men as engineers, mechanics, teachers, carders [illegible] runners, &c. in the country. In conclusion on behalf of the Board I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Monie, the Principal, and the staff for the ungrudging way in which they have devoted themselves to the interests of the Institute. (Applause).

The President then presented the certificates, scholarships and prizes to the successful pupils.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath next addressed the meeting. He said the last annual report of the Institute and the lucid and interesting account which the Hon. Mr. Rebsch gave of the work done in it and of its progress, rendered it unnecessary for him to adduce any further evidence of the important position it held amongst the educational activities of this country. He was Private Secretary to Lord Reay when the idea of founding this Institute was originated and he was acquainted with the steps which were taken to give effect to the idea and with the hopes entertained of the benefits which it would confer. It must be a satisfaction to the originator of the project and to the descendants of that great public benefactor, Sir. Dinshaw Manockji Petit—(applause) —who contributed the largest share to its material assistance and the other gentlemen and bodies who co-operated, to find that their hopes had been so completely realised. It had always appeared to him that there could be no more appropriate memorial of the reign of her late revered Majesty, the Queen Empress Victoria. The distinguishing feature of that reign was progress made in arts and sciences which meant the advancement of material welfare, comfort and enjoyment.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

A BIG SURPLUS.

Sir Edward Law yesterday in the Viceroy's Council submitted the financial statement for 1904-1905.

Sir E. Law said :—With your Excellency's permission, I will now lay before the Legislative Council the actual financial results of the year 1902-1903 ; our revised estimates for 1903-1904 ; and our budget estimates for the coming financial year 1904-1905.

In their briefest form and leaving out capital debt and remittance transactions, the figures are as follows :—

	1902-1903 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	77,424,915
Expenditure (charged against revenue) ..	74,385,366
Surplus..	3,039,549

	1903-1904 (revised estimate).
	£
Revenue	83,097,870
Expenditure (charged against revenue)...	80,386,670
Surplus...	2,711,203

	1904-1905 (budget estimate).
	£
Revenue	81,143,600
Expenditure (charged against revenue) ...	79,224,600
Surplus...	918,700

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1904-1905.

Our estimates of receipts and expenditure for the forthcoming financial year result in an anticipated surplus amounting to £918,700, but it is to be noted that in calculating this result, allowance is made for a decrease in provincial balances of £1,316,900.

REVENUE.

The principal items of estimated increase in revenue, as compared with the revised estimate of 1903-04, are as follows :—

	£
Land Revenue ...	329,300
Stamps ...	40,000
Excise ...	124,500
Other Principal Heads of Revenue...	94,700
Railways ...	176,400

These with minor improvements under Post Office and Irrigation, make up a total anticipated increase of revenue amounting to £794,600.

The increase in land revenue is largest in Burma and Madras, but it is fairly general, and is important in Assam the Central Provinces, Berar, and Bombay. The chief cause of general increase is recovery after the recent famine ; some re-settlements have however been made, and in the Punjab irrigation has been extended. Under stamps and excise, a normal increase has been allowed for. The increase estimated under railway receipts is based on the anticipated improvement in traffic on certain lines, and increase working mileage.

On the other hand, we anticipate a falling off in receipts under the following heads :—

	£
Opium	781,600
Mint	2,516,100
Other Public Works	65,000
Receipts by Military Department ...	172,500
Total.. ...	3,538,200

These, with minor decreases in salt, customs Interest, telegraph, receipts by civil departments and miscellaneous receipts, result in a total falling off of £3,713,800.

We cannot anticipate a continuance of the abnormally high prices latterly obtained for Bengal opium, and we have based our estimates for the coming year on an assumed price of Rs. 1,250 per chest, as compared with the average of Rs. 1,144-8-11 obtained in 1902-1903, and Rs. 1,461-13-10 in 1903-1904.

The decrease under mint is, as I have already noted, due to the fortuitous circumstances influencing receipts under this head.

The decrease under other public works is chiefly due to special receipts from sales of buildings, and the falling off in receipts by military department is mainly attributed to anticipated smaller recoveries for stores, etc, to be supplied to the Imperial Government.

EXPENDITURE.

The total increase in expenditure on revenue account is estimated at £1,391,300.

The more important heads of increase are :—

Direct demands on the revenues £198 400 for Post Office £10,000 ; salaries and expenses of Civil Departments £910,800 ; railway revenue account £270,500 ; other public works £524,500 ; Army Services £1,258,400 ; and special defences £228,300

These with minor additions under telegraph, famine relief and insurance, and irrigation result in a total increase of expenditure amounting to £4,095,300. The most important increase, that of £1,258,400 under army services, is almost wholly accounted for under the two heads of increased pay to British troops, approximately £493,900, which becomes payable from April 1904, and £700,000 for new armament, guns and rifles ; the latter is fortunately a non-recurring charge. There are other minor differences of increase and decrease in military charges, but excluding the two items I have specially noted, the aggregate military estimates do not materially exceed those of the closing year.

Against such items of increase, there are decreases under the following heads :—

	£
Mint ...	2,385,000
Miscellaneous civil charges ...	129,700
Interest ...	122,500

The decrease under Mint is approximately counterbalanced by the smaller entry for receipts under the same head ; that under miscellaneous civil charges is chiefly due to a considerable sum, considered irrecoverable, having been written off on account of takavi advances made during the late famine.

The large increase of £ 916,800 under salaries and expenses of civil departments occurs chiefly under education, police, medical and political. Should we have another really prosperous season, additional expenditure under railway revenue account will in great part be covered by increased receipts, but whereas certain expenditure is inevitable, we must allow in framing our estimates, allow for normal profits to counterbalance this is due to the addition of £116,000 to rent of the postal service. The progressive increase of £524,500, under other public works, is chiefly due to the expenditure to be met by local governments out of the special grants given to them towards the close of the current financial year, and that of £228,300 under special defences, to the adoption of a definite programme for improving coast defences. The other items of increase are of relatively small importance.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET RESULTS.

We may now consider the situation as regards our estimates for items classified in the margin as non-chargeable to revenue. We can include capital second part of our statement, as remittances, and and debt transactions [illegible],703. Our total estimate advances, a surplus of [illegible] on railways and irrigation capital expenditure, of which sum £1,310,300 is for accounts to [illegible] Railways ; £1,797 300 for the account account of companies ; and £333,300 for major irrigation works. In addition to the above, we had to and £1,088,800 for discharging permanent debt, and £333 300 for discharging temporary debt. We have also to make a net payment of £1,407,500, under deposits, advances and remittances. Thus the total of our capital requirements amounts to £11,770,500.

To meet these requirements, we estimate that in addition to the surplus of £918,700, we shall have at our disposal a sum of £2,917 200, to be raised by railway companies. We further propose to increase our permanent debt by £4,500 000, including a loan of 3 crores of rupees, to be raised in India, and we also anticipate the realisation of £388,100 by addition to the unfounded debt. The above sums amount in the aggregate to £9,024,000 and the balance required to meet the total expenditure of £11,770,500 will be found by the reduction of the total of closing balances in India and England by £2,746,500.

The final estimated results show closing balances on March 31st, 1905, in India of £11,030,616 and in England of £4,093,287.

As regards the loan to be raised in India, we reserve the right to alter the amount to any extent that may appear desirable. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills to meet requirements for sterling payments to the amount of £16,500,000. This figure is omitted from both sides of the account as above summarised. Our estimate of payments during the coming year on account of council bills is £15,709,700.

COINAGE, CURRENCY, AND EXCHANGE.

Large as was the sale of council drafts during the year 1902-1903, the amount has been very greatly exceeded during the current year. It has already reached £22 392,900, and it is estimated that it will attain the altogether phenomenal figure of £23,700,000 : and in addition to this quite abnormally large sale of council bills, the imports of gold up to the end of February reached a figure approximating 12 millions sterling.

The Secretary of State by his drawings, and the Government of India by measures taken locally, have done all in their power to meet the demands of trade. The question of how this should best be done, has been and is likely still further to be, a matter for some discussion ; here I would only say that I adhere to my opinion that it is impossible

admit the direct responsibility of Government to immediately, and in all circumstances meet abnormal demands. Government have every right to expect that those who, make it their special business and derive a profit from financing the trade of the country, will consider beforehand what are likely to be their requirements and make due preparation to meet the wants of their customers. We, on our side, will do all we can, and it is our intention in view of a probably permanent increase in demands for rupees during the winter season to increase the standard of the stock of silver coin which it has hitherto been considered sufficient to hold in the currency reserve at the beginning of October and further to take permanent measures to enable a rapid addition to be made to that stock without the risk of delay in importing silver bullion for coinage.

As regards the events of the last few months I may point out that opinions in the most competent financial circles in India were by no means unanimous in anticipating the great demand for coin which arose. As late as December 15th none of the presidency banks had found it necessary to raise rate above 4 per cent, and this rate is primarily dependent on the rates at which money is being offered in the open market, by January 5th all the presidency banks had, however, been obliged to raise rates to 6 per cent. This very rapid rise does not appear from the figures before us, to have been in any way due to low balances held by the presidency banks at the beginning of the period of pressure. It was caused by the extraordinary trade demands which the presidency banks alone appear to have been in a position to satisfy, and I have not heard of any case in which accommodation was refused to regular customers when good security was forthcoming. Similarly, Government showed no hesitation throughout the crisis, in exchanging gold and notes for rupees when demanded. I must insist on the fact that the currency reserve is maintained for the purpose of securing the stability of the note circulating and exchanging sovereigns, and as long as all obligations in this respect are fulfilled the public have no claim to further assistance from its resources.

During the year, the gold reserve fund has increased from £3,810,730 to £6,382,200, of which amount £6,370,500 are invested in consols, the national war loan, and county council stocks. In addition to these resources, the last returns show a sum of £10,994,553 held in gold in the currency reserve.

Our exchange operations, as indicated by the rates obtained for council bills, have naturally been very favourable during the closing year. The estimated average rate for the rupee for 1903-04 is 16·053d. as compared with the rates noted below for the four preceding years :—

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (estimate).
16·037d.	15·973d.	15·937d.	15·002d.	16.053d.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

I have been much surprised to learn that there are considerable misapprehensions abroad on the question of the balance of trade. During the three year 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, the excess of exports over imports amounted in value to £47 533 754 : from this total must be deducted £1,453,880, the value of rupee paper transferred to India, during the period, which from the point of view of trade balances must be counted as an import. The net excess value of exports over imports thus calculated, amounted for the three years to £46,120,874. But to this figure we must add a sum of £2,145,342, representing the value of stores, arms, munitions and animals supplied to the Home Government in connection with their requirements in South Africa and China ; these supplies must be included in our exports although not tabulated in our trade statistics. The addition of this sum to the balance of £46,120,874 noted above, shows for the period a net excess of exports amounting to £48,272,216 Now during the three years, the Secretary of State budgeted for council drawings to meet the sterling requirements of Government for a total of £49,440,000 The difference between the net excess of exports and this figure, shows a balance adverse to India (or deficit) amounting to £1,167,784. It appears therefore that during the three years under consideration India received more than she paid, for the deficit having been made good by the Secretary of State's borrowings in England during the year 1900-1901 when on account of the famine, he was unable to meet his requirements by drawing to the full amount budgeted TheSecretary ofState's drawings actually paid during the period, amounted however to only £47,832,260 and thus as to aids actual payments, approximately £100 000 was provided in excess of requirements for payments of council bills, but such a difference amounting to less than one-tenth per cent of the total volume of the export and import trade during the three years, is of no account, as it is evident that neither the whole of the exports nor of the imports would be actually paid for within the period, and it is impossible to say on which side a balance might be due on account of trade operations at the close of three years, or what might be the amount of such balance.

INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES.

We have, I am sorry to say, not yet received the new forms for the universal 5-rupee note ; but I hope that they may soon be issued : meanwhile the existing note has been made everywhere negotiable. So far it cannot be said that the increase in the circulation of five-rupee notes can, with certainty be attributed to the new arrangement ; it is perhaps somewhat early to expect great results. Much might, I think be done towards popularising small notes by those who pay monthly wages in small sums, and who would, I think, find it convenient to themselves to use five-rupee notes in making such payments

PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Our negotiations with the presidency banks have been continued, and I can only express my regret that they have not so far terminated in arrangements satisfactory to both parties, but I have I think good reason to hope that a definite agreement will not be long deferred. I submit a statement of Government balances held by the presidency bank during the busy months of the year, nothing also the amounts which Government are under obligation to hold in deposit with the banks at their head offices :—

Calcutta 35 lakhs, Bombay 20 lakhs, Madras 18 lakhs, total 73 lakhs.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

The question of the influence of foreign tariffs on Indian trade has recently been brought into special prominence by the discussion which has been proceeding in the United Kingdom. The views of the Government of India have been set forth and communicated to the public in the published despatch of the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd and I think it necessary for me to add any further remarks on this occasion. We are, however, obliged from time to time to consider the immediate effect of changes made in foreign tariffs adverse to the interests of our export trade. Last year I noted the difficulties which had arisen under the new Persian tariff, as also the specially affecting our coffee planters in connection with the French tariff, and the prejudice caused to indigo interests by the change in the Japanese tariff, which appears specially to favour the imports of the particular product. On this latter point, negotiations are proceeding with the Japanese Government, and I trust that a satisfactory arrangement will be concluded. To complete the above list of questions, I have now to add that while the imposition by the Russian Government on Indian teas of practically prohibitive duties on imports into Russia via the Black Sea ports, the number of questions which arise in connection with the tariffs are relatively few, but I fear that with foreign countries develops the pressure of industries in this country tariffs in foreign countries will make itself felt more and more severely felt.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON SUGAR.

I give below figures of quantities of imports of sea-borne sugar into British India :—

Country.	1892-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (10 months only.
REFINED.	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt
United Kingdom ...	65424	119272	188303	314777	615842
Austria-Hungary ..	771821	1321310	2257 28	888018	45 32
Germany	60526	4009 0	577139	145656	45 2
Mauritius	1417115	2045156	1759 03	1915534	19541 8
China-Hongkong ...	316975	48713	18 564	503452	3:5:5
Java	190553	225247	310592	57368	11531648
Straits Settlements	79999	141166	62486	207410	217677
Belgium	766	1467	2055	186513	99049
Other Countries ..	311	400	500	79127	831 9
Total ..	26502	651 9	87336	*107,128	*38087
	2935992	4814636	5428103	4988851	4875863

*Includes figures for Egypt and Ceylon.

The points specially worthy of notice in this table are the increase of importations from the United Kingdom and Java which has been remarkable and the great decrease practically amounting almost to cessation of imports from Austria Hungary and Germany. The total importation in 1903-04 is slightly below the average, which for the last four years may be taken as approximately five million cwt. It will be at once apparent that the policy of imposing countervailing duties resulted in great encouragement to imports of sugar from those countries which give no bounties, with a corresponding reduction in importations from those which have been artificially protecting their sugar industries.

The decisions of the Brussels conference are now in force and their execution is entrusted to a permanent committee on which the United Kingdom is represented. The position of the Government of India in connection with this arrangement is unfortunately complicated and involves a constant necessity of taking most difficult decision. An opinion recently given by the law officers of the Crown and communicated as an instruction to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, shows that we are unfortunately not so entirely free from the effect of the Brussels arrangements as we had supposed, and this opinion obliged us to cancel at short notice, the arrangements which we had supposed ourselves at liberty to make and which were embodied in the act passed in Simla in August 1903, but we still endeavour to maintain the principle that countervailing duties shall be imposed on all imports of sugar profiting by direct or indirect bounties in the country of production, Our object has throughout been to secure fair play for the very important Indian sugar refining industry, without offering any other protection than naturally arises from our ordinary 5 per cent duty, on foreign imports and the charges for freight, etc,, between the country of origin and the Indian ports. It may not always possible fully to maintain principle in practice, since it is almost impossible to ascertain the existence of indirect bounties in the manifold forms in which the foreign sugar refiners succeed in securing them, and I am inclined to fear that the Brussels committee who are in a position to pronounce authoritatively on the matter, and to whose decisions weight must be attached, are prone to take what appears a somewhat lax view on the all important question of what constitutes or does not constitute a practical bounty. We have recently taken the only step which appears for the moment to be open to us, We now propose by a fresh legislative enactment to renew the power of the Government of India to meet by countervailing duties such trade combinations as may have the effect of bountifying the exports of sugar from foreign countries.

The net receipts from countervailing duties during the last four years have been as follows :—

	£
1899-1900	55-783
1900-01	140,4'5
1901-02	244,393
1902-03	73,3'0
1903-04 (revised estimate) ...	— 24,324(refunds)

ARMY SERVICES.

We still pursue our aim of increasing the efficiency of our defensive military forces more especial attention being paid to questions connected with armament, stores, supply transport, and mobilisation. I give the figures of net expenditure during the last five years, including the estimate for the coming financial years :—

	£
1900-1901	14,215,525
1901-1902	14,780,342
1902-1903	16,221,402
1903-1904 (revised estimate) ...	16,784,100
1904-1905 (budget estimate) ...	18,215,000

The recent heavy increase of expenditure is in itself very regrettable. I can only say that the advice of the most expert military authorities shows it to be inevitable, and that it is small as compared with the charges accepted by other powers whose persistent and deliberate advance towards our Indian frontier obliges us to take precautionary measures. It is unnecessary here, and it would be out of place for me to venture on any discussion of purely military questions—they can only be properly appreciated by military experts, but the hurried extension of railways towards our frontiers and the general signs of the times are obvious to all men.

This year we have devoted a specially large sum to expenditure on armament, and particularly for the re-armament of the artillery with the most modern and effective weapons, it having been decided at home that India must be allowed priority of supply in the matter of new armament. This priority of supply involves priority of payment, and consequently we have been obliged to provide in our estimates the extraordinary sum of £700,000 for armaments.

There is one item in our military expenditure which causes no regret, but on the contrary is in many respects a matter even of congratulation ; I allude to the considerable sums to be expended on ordance factories. I submit a statement showing the sums allotted and spent to date on different establishments :—

Name of Factory.	Total amount of estimate.	Estimated expenditure to 31st March 1901,	Grants allotted for 1904-1905.
	£	£	£
Cordite Factory, Wellington	201,250	210,883	2,000
Rifle Factory, Ishapore ...	235,333	182,356	40,000
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	1 3,7 8	111, 73	45,000
Ishapore Rolling Mills ...	150,938	85,5 0	76,788
Gun Factory, Cossipore ...	13,000	7,000	6, 00
Total... ...	803,459	5 7,0 8	169,388

Above figures are exclusive of establishment charges.

This expenditure will directly benefit the Indian tax payer by lessening the cost of war material, it will also provide for the education in mechanical trades of a large number of labourers and artizans. The Cordite Factory at Wellington is about to commence work, and we anticipate that the Rifle Factory at Ishapore will be working before the close of the coming financial year, and that manufacture will commence in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, the Rolling Mills at Ishapore, and the Gun Carriage Factory in Cossipore, in the first half of 1905.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following figures show the comparative capital expenditure on railways for five years : including the estimate for 1904-1905 :—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (Revised Estimate).	1904-1905 (Budget Estimate).
	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock ...	2521489	2250510	3211634	2887733	4257205*
Lines under construction—					
(A) Started in previous year ...	1674713	3393756	2486651	3103000	3333000
(B) Started in current year ...	122266	170?3	476784	450100	609200
Total... ...	5318468	5814519	6705.64	6440813	8199405

* Includes £49 000 for acquiring four railways.

On March 31st, 1903 the total length of open railways was 28,308 miles classified as follows :—

5'-6" gauge	14,303
Metre gauge	11,205
Special 3'-6" and 2'-0" gauge ...	797
TOTAL ...	28,303

We have added to this during the current year :—

5'-6" gauge	218
Metre gauge	343
Special narrow gauge	277

or an increase of 838 miles, and we anticipate adding approximately another 608 miles during the coming financial year.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the previous results of the development of railway communications, and we have therefore full confidence in the great advantage of extending our railway mileage. If we could command the required capital for further construction, on reasonable terms we should not hesitate to accelerate progress, and I trust that some solution may be found of the difficulties encountered in this respect.

PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

An important step has been taken during the past financial year in connection with the question of provincial settlements. In 1871 a great reform was inaugurated by Lord Mayo by the introduction of a system of provincial finance, having for its object to secure to the privincial authorities greater independence and control over expenditure. The system of remuneration was revised in 1877 with the object by experience certain defects which had been disclosed been customary to revise from that date until now it has years, the primary revise the settlements every five been to secure to the Central Government the benefit of such revision having be considered their fair proportion of what might assigned revenues. In the earlier revisions, consideration the occasion of the last in 1897, the aggregate change was insignificant, reductions in certain provinces having been approximately balanced by increases allowed in others.

It cannot be said that the system of quinquennial revisions proved satisfactory, for with such a short period of settlement, it inevitably occurred that in the first year of the term the Local Government was necessarily feeling its way under new conditions and cautious about expenditure whilst in the last year, if, as was generally the case, balances were large, there was a natural tendency to extravagance lest the terms of a new settlement might reduce resources for expenditure.

The object of the arrangements now proposed is to give as great permanence as possible to settlements, so that Local Governments may be able to form plans involving expenditure with greater certainty as to future means of providing for their execution, and at the same time have a more permanent interest in the growth of assigned revenues. It is evident that the Imperial Government cannot undertake any absolute obligation to maintain at all times a definite proportion between the share of increase of revenues, assigned to provincial administration and that which it is necessary to retain to meet the growth of Imperial expenditure, and it must always reserve the right to make either special temporary, or more permanent reductions from provincial revenues, if the exigencies of the State should require such measures. It must also be borne in mind in apportioning shares of revenue to different provinces, that a larger proportionate assignment is required in the more backward provinces than in those which are older established and more highly developed. Subject to such considerations every effort has now been made to treat Provincial Governments with reasonable liberality, and it is to be hoped that from this point of view they will find the new settlements equally satisfactory both at the outset and in future working. For the present the new system will be applied only to the provinces of Bengal, Madras, Assam, and the United Provinces. It is proposed to extend it in 1905-1906 to Bombay, the Punjab, and probably the Central Provinces, but it has been thought undesirable to enter into new arrangements with these until the lapse of another year and the reastablishment of a normal financial situation which was entirely dislocated by recent famines.

We have been obliged to consider with special care, the proportions of revenue to be asigned since any undue liberality in a settlement, which it is desired should be of long duration, would even without abnormal circumstances, inevitably lead to a necessity for revision at a relatively early date ; to enable Local Governments pending the realisation of increased resources through the natural growth of the assigned revenues to meet certain immediate requirements in easy circumstances it has been decided to accompany the new conditions by large initial grants amounting for the four provinces now dealt with to an aggregate of 150 lakhs.

It is unnecessary to enter here on questions of detail in connection with the new arrangements. Full details are given in the appended statement by the Secretary in the Finance Department.

REMISSION OF TAXATION.

Last year we were able to announce an important remission of taxation under the heads of salt and income tax which was estimated to result in a possible loss of £1,393000 of annual revenue. I am happy to be able to state that the actual loss under the two heads has proved somewhat less than the maximum we anticipated. Under salt we have lost £10,2405 and under assessed taxes which for practical purposes may be taken as representing Income tax we have lost £195928 or a total under the two heads of approximately £172 037 less than we allowed for.

The real test of the result of the reduction of salt dues must be sought in the progress of consumption. I give the figures for the last four years of the quantities in maunds on which duty was paid, prior to delivery for consumption. They are as follows :—

1900-1901	31,151,040
1901-1902	31,048,172
1902-1903	30,870,782
1903-1904 (Revised Estimate) ...	37,300,000

It will be observed that the increase over quantities in the previous year is estimated at 6,429,218, mainly. This may be taken as roughly indicating a corresponding increasing in consumption which would undoubtedly have been greater had not salt stocks in the Bombay Presidency been damaged so seriously by a cyclone in the month of May last that a scarcity ensued considerably raising prices in that part of India and thereby unduly checking consumption.

It must be remembered however that the figures representing the number of maunds on which duty has been paid in any particular year do not accurately represent the consumption since particularly in regard to salt imported from abroad there is a certain element of chance independent of actual consumption in the number of maunds on which traders may decide to pay duty at any particular date or season ; but if we take a period of two or three years and compare it with another similar period a comparison of the quantities on which duty has been paid will correctly indicate the position. We must therefore wait for at least another year, so as to be able to take two years together under the new conditions, and to say with certain what has been the precise effect of the reduction of the duty by 8 annas. Meanwhile, we have made enquiries from the Local Governments on the subject, and from the reports of the officers consulted, it seems quite clear that the reduction in the tax had an important and almost immediate effect in reducing the price of salt in those parts of the country where no abnormal circumstances intervened. The reports furnished are fairly unanimous in their conclusion that an immediate gain as regards the number of seers purchaseable for a rupee was secured by consumers who were in a position to buy salt by the seer, while it is generally held that a smaller, though direct, gain was also secured by all who were in a position to purchase salt by weight and as a commodity by itself. Unfortunately, however, it would not appear that the natural reduction in price has so far fully reached those consumers of the poorest classes who take their salt in doles from the hands of the well-to-do with other articles, but may be anticipated that in due course the influence of competition will make itself felt in favour of the last class also.

As regards the income tax, there can be no doubt that the intended benefit was, directly secured by all classes entitled to it, and the difference between the estimated loss and that which has actually been incurred, may properly be ascribed to the natural growth in this source of revenue, due to the increasing prosperity of the class affected, and also to improving administration.

I have observed with regret, though without surprise, that the concession already given has led to fresh suggestions that the tax should be abolished altogether. The total abolition of the income tax is in my opinion, quite outside the range of practical politics. Even were it possible to do so, I am unlikely ever to be able to afford the great sacrifice of revenue which a total abolition of the tax would involve, unless compensation were found in some other direction, and if at a future date further remission of taxation should appear advisable, there are other classes of the community whose claims for consideration appear to be very much stronger than those of the wealthier section who are the principal contributors of income tax. Moreover, whilst this tax is paid exclusively by the class deriving, perhaps, the greatest benefits from the administration towards the cost of which it contributes, it is one which automatically adjust itself to the means of the tax-payer. I have only heard one even "prima facie" plausible objection to the Income Tax and that is that whilst the profits of business vary from year to year, the tax falls on lean or deficit years with the same severity as regards percentage as on the profits of good years. But this objection falls to the ground if the provisions of the law regulating the incidence of the tax are considered, since under those provisions the tax-prayer has the option of being taxed either on the profits of the actual year or on those of the preceding year, whichever may be less

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

Our reports and returns show that India is now happily free not only from famine, but to a great extent from the effects of famine even in the more sorely tried provinces and districts. Two successive years of very generally good harvests throughout the country have had a marvellous effect in restoring material prosperity, although it could not be expected that they should suffice entirely to wipe out losses, particularly where the prolonged droughts resulted in very heavy mortality among cattle.

Plague, alas! is still with us, and the death rate shows no sign of diminishing. Not only does this terrible pestilence which claims its victims by hundreds of thousands a year, render happy homes desolate, but it is, and must continue to be, a cause of prejudice and dislocation to trade an industry, though perhaps less so than in earlier years, since the people have become accustomed to its appearence and are more ready to continue their daily avocations in spite of its ravages. Still, as an example of its effect. I may mention that during the violent outbreak in Cawnpore last November, both the mills and the Government harness factory in that important industrial centre found it most difficult to keep their hands together and were in many cases working under very serious difficulties, whilst I fear that in some establishments actual loss was incurred. In spite, however, of such misfortunes as I have alluded to we are justified by the consideration of all relative facts and figures, in holding that, the country continues to make very satisfactory progress as regards general development of material prosperity. Last year I gave as an important indication of such progress, the figures of revenue for four years, under the heads of Salt, excise, customs, Post Office and Stamps. I now repeat these figures, substituting the revised estimate for 1903-1904 for the accounts 1899-1900, and accounts for 1902-1903 for the revised estimate in that year :—

	Accounts, 1900-901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.
	£	£	£	£
Salt	5,967,031	5,939,310	6 184,405	6,0?3,000*
Stamps	3,342,915	3,448,1 6	3,473,711	3,583,101
Excise	3,937,702	4,0 6 681	4,42 ,642	4,25,500
Customs excluding country-liquor duties and silver)	3,131,223	3,353,87 6	3,579,1 6	3,874,200
Post Office	1,357,156	1,383,709	1,429,935	1,486,800
Total..	17,735,583	18,204,976	19,02?,?09	18,?3?,600

* Decrease due to the reduction in the rates of duty. According to old rates of duty the revenue would have been approximately £6,360,000.

The rate of progress as indicated by the figures is clearly very satisfactory, but I must call attention to the fact that the returns have been increased in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 by the addition of Berar revenues. The totals revised to exclude Berar figures, and taking salt duties at the old rate, would stand as follows :—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
£	£	£	£
17,735,583	18,204,976	19,002,736	19,793,500

These figures appear to me to offer the most incontestible evidence of steadily maintained and increasing prosperity.

As I mentioned last year, land revenue is deliberately omitted from this table, since returns from this source are from time to time abnormally affected by revisions of settlements, and the bringing under settlement of newly irrigated and cultivated lands, as also by remissions made to facilitate recuperation in specially afflicted areas ; also, I should again call attention to the fact the progress of the Post Office returns is frequently adversely influenced by changes in the nature of concessions and reductions in rates charged.

Another very important indication of the situation is offered by the growth of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks and in the Presidency Banks, as also by the investments in Government stocks made through the agency of the Post Office.

(To be Continued).

SUMMARY.

The principal features in the statement are the following :—

I.—The accounts of 1902-1903 closed with a surplus of £3,069,549, being £331,049 higher than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimate of that year.

II.—1903-1904—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total revenue of £83,067,800 ; a total expenditure charged to revenue of £80 356,600, and a surplus of £2,711,200. This surplus is higher than that estimated in March 1903 by £1,76?,500.

(2) There has again been a large increase of revenue under almost every important head, especially from railway net earnings and opium.

Land Revenue yielded an increase of £179,800 Excise of £420,400, Customs of £316,200, Forest of £119,200 and Irrigation of £148,600.

The reduction in the Salt duty has stimulated consumption and the revenue is expected to exceed the estimate by £206,700.

The net earnings of State Railways exceeded the estimate by £723,400, and those of Guaranteed Railways by £28,700. The North Western Railway contributed most largely to the former.

The prices of Bengal opium ruled extraordinarily high, and the revenue exceeded the estimate by £1,354,900. On the other hand, the season's crop was a bumper, involving very large payments for the raw product. The charges exceeded the estimate by £474,100.

(3) Army expenditure is expected to exceed the estimate by £64,400. This is inclusive of £300,000 for the Tibet Mission, and £186,400 for the escorts with the Aden and Seistan Delimitation Commissions. There were savings of £239,200 on account of the absence of troops in China and Somaliland.

The expenditure on Civil Public Works increased by £121,100.

Owing to the inability of the Local Governments to expend their full allotments, there were savings under most of the chief administrative heads the more important being Land Revenue £130,700, Jails £84,600. Police £107,500, Education £141,400 Medical £97,100 and Minor Irrigation Works £82,300.

Under Famine Relief total expenditure was only £20,400. The grant of £120,000 for special defences was only used to the extent of £28,400.

(4) Special grants, aggregating £1,726,700, have been made to Provincial Governments, of which £1,000,000 represents initial grants to the four Provinces,—Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras,—whose settlements have been revised. The remainder represents grants for various specific purposes, including £333,300 for the improvement of Calcutta.

(5) Mint receipts exceed the Budget estimate by £2,345,500, and the expenditure has been higher by £2,212,900. These differences are mainly due to the profit of £2,465,700 on the coinage of £4,625,000 worth of silver, of which £300,000 worth was brought forward from 1902-1903, and the remainder was purchased, in India and England, during the year. The whole profits, with the exception of a sum of £5,700, will have been remitted to England for investment to the account of the Gold Reserve Fund, which now consists of Consols and National War and Local Loans stock. The amount at credit of the fund is £6,382,200.

(6) It has been decided to appropriate £956,700 from the surplus of the year towards the provision of new artillery and rifles, and in pushing on the scheme of special coast defences.

(7) A loan of two crores was raised in India ; and India 3 per cent. stock to the amount of £1,500,00 was issued of which £600,000 was applied to the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures. £35,00,000 of India Bills, temporary, fell due, of which £2,000,000 were replaced and £1,500,000 were discharged.

(8) A temporary loan of £333,300 for three months was raised from the Gwalior Durbar in January 1904.

(9) The drawings of Councils in 1903-1904 are expected to amount to £23,700,000. Of this, £2,200,000 represents remittances on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, and £21,500,000 are remittances on ordinary account, as compared with £17,000,000 entered in the Budget.

(10) In addition to Council, a sum of £261,027 in gold was remitted to the Secretary of State in February last on account of the Gold Reserve Fund.

III.—1904-1905—

(1) The Budget estimates of 1904-1905 shows a total revenue of £80,148,600, a total expenditure charged to revenue of £79,229,900, and a surplus of £918,700.

(2) Opium receipts are estimated at £781,600 less than the revised estimate of 1903-04 but the other principal heads of revenue are expected to yield an increase of £558,400, of which the principal factors are Land revenue £329,200 ; and Excise £124,500. The net earnings of State Railways are taken at £174,800 less than the latest estimate of the current year.

Mint receipts are taken at £2,516,100 less, and the corresponding charge including payments to the Gold Reserve Fund, at £2,385,000 less than the revised estimates.

(3) It is not thought necessary to make any provision for direct famine relief, but the Famine Insurance grant of one million is maintained at the same figure as formerly.

(4) Army expenditure is expected to be greater than that of the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904 by £14,22,800. The provision of new artillery and rifles accounts for £700,000 the service pay of British troops, at 6d a day, for £493,900, and expenditure on the Tibet, Aden, and Seistan Missions for £326,000. A sum of £256,700 is provided for prosecuting the scheme of special coast defences and sums aggregating £662,900 under various heads on account of projects for improving the efficiency of the army.

(5) Most of the other heads of expenditure show an increase.

(6) The Provincial Settlements of Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras have been revised and placed on a permanent basis.

The revision involves the surrender to the Local Governments of Imperial Revenue amounting to £150,300 per annum.

(7) Subject to the usual reservations, loan of £2,500,000 in England and of three crores in India are announced as contemplated, and the drawings of Council Bills are entered at £16,500,000. The sterling loan is required partly to pay off Great India Peninsula Railway debentures to the amount of £1,002,100, and partly for advances to Railway Companies. The rupee loan is intended for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, provision is also made for the raising of capital through Railway Companies as follows, viz. :—

(a) towards outlay on State Railways £1,650,000;

(b) for expenditure on Companies' Railways. £1,250,000.

(9) £2,000,000 of India Bills will fall due within the year, and it is intended to replace them by an issue of similar Bills of equal amount.

IV.—The following table shows the Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works :—

	Accounts 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate 1904-1905.
Railways.	R.	Rx.	Rx
Included in the Government programme	10,05,75,930	9,82,07,000	12,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	24.375	19 07,000	22 6?,000
Branch lines not confirm guarantee	7,95,054	2,58,000	1,03,000
Railways outside the Government account	1,00,20,900	93,58,000	88,9?,000
Provincial and Local State lines	8,19,892	3,99,000	3,18,000
Total Railways.	11,22 33,181	11,01,29,000	13,15 83 000
Irrigation Works.	84,02,858	31,18,000	1,25,00 000

JUDGE EMDEN will get himself disliked by City men if he pursues the vein of sarcasm which he struck the other day. A witness said that he was the director of a company. "Ah," said the judge, "That accounts for your knowing so little about figures." It was his summing up.

REFUSING to go into school because there was no fire there one morning, the children of the village of Colsterworth, near Grantham, marched in procession to the rectory and, having stated their grievance, were given a holiday. The schools were shut up for the day, and an end was put to the strike by the arrival of a wagon-load of coal during the evening.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The day when the distinguished statesman undertook to bring out the first boiler that crossed the Atlantic was not far distant in the measure of time, but in the interval more had been done towards that advancement than had been done in previous centuries. This country had not, when this Institute was founded reaped its full share of the benefit, nor could it be said to have reaped its full share yet ; but he had felt that through the instrumentality of this and similar institutions its share would rapidly grow. Railways and mills had indeed before made remarkable progress, but the advantage would be greater and the progress would be still quicker, when a large proportion of skilled labour could be found at home instead of being imported. This was the first and the most important of the results of such institutions as this. He was afraid it would be sometime before a more complicated machinery could be made in this country; but they had evidence in the exhibition which they had just witnessed that machinery on much utility could be made even now and it was of small matter that young men should be trained there to be able to repair any machinery and to keep it in good order. There were other spheres of utility which were scarcely second in importance. He could not make even a passing allusion to all of them, but seeing that there was now a chance of the reproach, which rested on this town of its backwardness in making use of electrical appliances, being soon removed, the members of the Board were to be congratulated that they had taken steps to teach electrical engineering. It would be of enormous benefit to have indigenous skilled labour ready from the first to apply power which had been provided. He hoped the defects in equipment, which the Hon. Mr. Rebsch had mentioned, would soon be supplied, for it was impossible to over-estimate the importance of making available to the students a knowledge of the most advanced methods of utilising the natural forces for the public benefit. He thought those of them, who had seen the exhibition of the work of this Institution would agree that it was not too sanguine to hope that before long many articles in common use would be produced in this country instead of being imported. The benefits which would accrue would be among the greatest which could be conferred on the country. A large number of people would be provided with new and comparatively well paid employments, and the multitude, amongst whom the profits of agriculture had to be divided so that on average each got but a pittance. All classes would have a chance of earning better in comes and would probably be able to spend them to better advantage, for the articles produced in the country should be cheaper than those which were brought from a great distance. This was the first condition of any substantial advance in material prosperity and he rejoiced to see signs of a beginning of the condition being realised (Applause). There was a somewhat humbler sphere—but yet a sphere of most extensive and potential utility,—into which the Institute entered, and in which, he hoped, it would do even more in the future than it had done in the past. He was glad to observe that many of the students turned out of this Institute were employed as teachers of industrial schools and he was told that a teacher of such a school had come from a long distance to perfect himself. He had observed some time ago that the question was discussed, whether a teachers' training class should not be formed, whatever the eventual conclusion might be on that point there was no doubt that the institute could be most potent for good in effecting improvements of the handicrafts of the country (Applause.) A short time ago when visiting the workshops he incautiously referred to the pattern making as carpentering. He was promptly corrected by Mr. Dawson but nevertheless it would be a very great boon, if many of those, who were trained to the accuracy in pattern-making and in other branches of work carried on in this Institute, carried the benefit of their training to schools up-country. Even in Bombay one often saw the warbling cart wheels, but they were nothing to what one saw up-country. The saving of bullock power which would be effected by a generally remedying of this defect would run into large figures. The village carpenters and blacksmiths could be trained to fit things accurately and to use tools which had that effect and tools which also saved a great deal of labour. The benefit thus conferred on the country would be on the aggregate very wide. They had recently been informed on high authority that higher education was mainly pursued in this country with a view to public service and that those who failed were ill-fitted for other pursuits that was a defect which did not attach to the training in this institution. It was an open question whether the study of some of the sciences taught them was not, as a mere instrument of mental training as efficient as purely literary study ; but at any rate there could be no doubt that it was a better preparation for the practical work, although the Hon. Mr. Rebsch had pointed out that the aim of this institution was not to send out perfect practical men, Those of them who had received scholarships and prizes would reap still greater fruit of their industry in obtaining important and remunerative employments. That was as it should be, and he wishes them all success. (Applause) The rest of them had got or would get training, which would also enable them to earn an honourable livelihood. If it did not it would be their own fault. There was no limit to the work for which the training fitted them. Education in this Institute was a privilege which should be highly appreciated, and he hoped that all of them would in their several spheres do credit to it. The Chairman, and the Secretary and the members of the Board, whose names were a guarantee for the exercise of the best influence, were to be congratulated on the results and on the growing popularity of the institute, which however, would render it necessary for them to devote their energy towards divising means which might eventually mean another application to Government for extending the institution. But the results were more directly due as Mr Rebsch has observed to the zeal and ability of Mr. Monie and his co-ajutors, Mr. Joice, Mr. Dawson and other assistants (Applause).

On the motion of Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Sir James Monteath, and the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFER.

REFERENCE TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At the High Court, yesterday afternoon, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, delivered his decision in the case of Imperator vs. Bankatram Lachhiram, who was convicted by Mr. Mirikan, First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar, on 31st August last, of giving false evidence in two suits relating to partition of property, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 300. On appeal to the District Sessions Judge, the conviction was confirmed. Against this, an appeal was preferred to the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The former Judge was in favour of an acquittal, while the latter was for upholding the conviction. Consequent upon his difference of opinion, the matter was referred to the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins said the depositions in both the suits should have been construed in their entirety, and not only parts of them set forth in the two alleged contradictory statements. Had that been done they would not have been held incapable of reasonable reconciliation. Conviction not based on this rule was a serious error in law. Under Sections 435 and 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code with discretionary powers were given to the High Court in its Revisional Jurisdiction, and these could not have been expressed by the Legislature with greater clearness than it had, and the High Court should leave these powers, which involved on hem greater responsibility and increased their labours, unfettered and unhammered as far as practicable. Quoting a decision in the I. L. R. is Bom, and a full bench decision of Sir Charles Sargant, Chief Justice, and Justices Telang Candy, and Fulton, Sir Lawrence Jenkins quashed the conviction and sentence and acquitted the accused.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

THE chief event of importance during the last week has been the visit of H. E. Lord Lamington, writes an Ahmedabad correspondent. His Excellency seemed very keen on paying visits to all the places of historical fame in this city. He talked very sympathetically both at the Municipal address meeting as well as at the Ranchodlal High School foundation laying.

The plague seems to be raging all round the city. There is no part of the city that can claim to be free.

Last Saturday night, the Maneklal Harilal mills took fire. The whole upper floor was burnt and about 17,000 spindles have been destroyed.

The closing meeting of the Ahmedabad National Congress Reception Committee was held on Sunday. It was resolved that out of the surplus Rs. 1,000 should be reserved for Ahmedabad to start a Statistical and Political Library in connection with the Gujerat Sabbha. The remaining money was sent to Bombay to be forwarded to the British Committee.

EDGAR DOWNER, aged twenty-one, a student at Cardiff University College, died from injuries sustained in an Association football match between his college and Aberystwith College this month.

HERE

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE following is a true incident. Quite recently, a young gentleman who is learning engineering was being taught how to drive a motor. While on the road, the water gave out, and a fresh supply had to be obtained at the wayside. For this purpose the car was drawn up in such a manner as to obstruct the traffic. Suddenly another car appeared, and of course had to stop. The young man's driver looked up and cried out:—"Arf a second, ole cocky!" and with all speed made way for the new comers, a gentleman and his chauffeur, in a fine car. The next moment the road was clear and the strang motor whirled onward. Why, said the young man's driver there's no number on that car." "No, there's no need for the King to carry a number," replied the engineer. I am sorry to have to add that the driver swore softly but fluently—at himself—for some minutes.

A retired English naval officer, who, when a lad, was on board the training ship Worcester at the same time as the prominent Japanese Admiral Togo sends the following reminiscences to M. A. P." Togo was constantly the victim of all manner of chaff from the young Britishers on board, who called him One-go-two-go-three-go." Disliked at first, perhaps because he was unlike his mates, he grew in popularity on account of his remarkably alert mind and agile body until at length he became a general favourite with officers and boys. He stood all chaff with a certain amount of bravado, unless it touched on his resemblance to the Chinese. To one fellow sailor who dubbed him a Chinaman, he said with emphasis: "You wait; when I am 'the' admiral I hang you on the yard-arm." One day that Togo had his leave stopped for some small offence, "Liberty boys to go ashore" was piped, and the boys went up to him and said "Are you to go?" "No," he replied. Immediatelly the youngsters got round him and pinched him for telling lies, shouting at the same time, "You are Togo!" His Christian name being rather difficult to pronounce, Togo was told by one of the boys to shoot his godfather and godmother on his return home. "We do not shoot gods in Japan," was his reply.

A pretty tale was told, in connection with the Duke of Norfolk's wedding the other day, of a certain restaurant for working girls in Regent Street of which a lady nearly connected with the ducal bridegroom is the superintendent. When, the other Monday, the numerous frequenters of this unpretentious eating-house, had finished their midday meal, and tendered the usual payment for the same the coins were declined with a smile, and a kindly intimation that the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk wished all those present to be their guests on that day. The lady whose relationship to the House of Norfolk was the proximate cause of this graceful little act of hospitality is Miss Flora Kirwan, daughter of the late Lady Victoria Kirwan, who was the sister of the third and fourth Marquises of Hastings. Another sister ultimately succeeded her brother as Countess of Loudoun, and it was her elder daughter, Lady Flora Hastings, who married the Duke of Norfolk in 1877, and died ten years later.

To many prominent Scottish families there is, as is well known, attached some ghostly legend or other, generally taking the form of weird music or a similar manifestation, which is believed to forewarn the death of some member of the house. Of such a nature is the famous "Hastings coach," which is said to be heard (although not seen) driving to the door, when the death is imminent of any member of the ancient family of which the Earl of Loudoun and Lord Grey de Ruthyn are now the heads. Lady Victoria Kirwan, mother of the lady who has for some years past, devoted herself to furthering the material and moral welfare of the working shopgirls of the West End, had good reason, she used to tell her intimate friends, for believing in the truth of this legend. Her brother, as mentioned above, was the fourth and last Marquis of Hastings, who died in 1868, in his twenty-seventh year, after a career on the Turf alike brief, brilliant, and disastrous.

Lady Victoria's story was that she was dining in her brother's company (I think in his own house says" M.A.P.), in the Autumn of 1868, soon after the Newmarket October Meeting, when Lord Hastings was seen on a racecourse for the last time. In the middle of dinner she heard the grinding of carriage wheels on the gravels outside, an immediately afterwards a loud ring at the door-bell. The servants apparently heard nothing but the young Marquis instantly rose from the table and said he would go himself and see who had arrived. A few moments later he returned to the dining-room with a white face and a strange smile and looking round on the assembled company offered to wager a large sum that there would be a funeral from the house within a month. Three weeks later he himself was lying dead in an upper chamber. The ghostly warning had come to no one in the room except his sister and himself—for it is heard only by those of the Hastings blood.

The summoning of a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at Windsor lately has, of course, brought forth many interesting comments in the fact that no such function has taken place for more than half a century; not, in fact, since the year 1855, when Queen Victoria held one chapter in April, and another in the following December, for the purpose of investing her friends and allies, Napoleon III. of France and Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, who both paid State visits to England in that year. It is curious to reflect that the veteran Duke of Cambridge to-day the sole survivor of all the Knight Companions who obeyed their Sovereign's summons at that time, had even then worn the Order himself for over twenty years. The present King did not receive it until several years later.

In April, 1855, Napoleon III., with his dramatic history and strange and sudden rise to supreme power, was, of course, the centre of interest and curiosity in London and at Windsor. Society, however, was at the time almost equally excited (though the matter was never allowed to become public) about the doings of a certain most noble Knight, who had worn the Garter for some thirteen or fourteen years, and who in spite of the strongly-expressed reluctance of the Queen and her Consort, with whom he was in high disfavour, announced his intention of being present at the Chapter at Windsor Castle, duly appeared, and took his place at the table. This was Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, whose career had been for the previous decade one of the sensations of the Society of the day.

This remarkable nobleman had matriculated from Oriel College a month or two after Waterloo, and sat in Parliament as M.P. for Bucks for twenty years or more. He interested himself a good deal in the Reform Bill, and succeeded in 1839 to the dukedom and £100,000 a year. By living at about three times the rate of this respectable income he became, of course, to hopeless financial grief, which culminated in his splendid seat of Stowe being seized by the bailiffs, and in the Duke himself leaving England, saddled with a debt of a million sterling. All the pictures and other treasures at Stowe were sold up, the journals of the day denounced the bankrupt peer in language of unmeasured severity, and to crown his misfortunes he was deserted by his wife, a lady of the noble house of Breadelbane. No one was more wrathful against the Duke than the young Queen and her husband, and their indignation was great when they were advised that he could not be excluded, as a Knight of the Garter, from taking part in a Chapter of the Order, if he chose to attend.

Lack of space last week (writes my "Studio" correspondent) prevented any detailed reference to the very important work upon which Mr. F. W. Pomeroy is now engaged, viz., the Belfast memorial to Lord Dufferin. This is undoubtedly the sculptor's greatest work so far, great alike in conception and in actual size. It measures thirty-six feet from the tip of the winged figure of Fame to the steps of the mighty plinth, on which stands a heroic statue of Lord Dufferin, flanked by two allegorical figures representing India and Canada.

With the deceased diplomatist Mr. Pomeroy had two meetings, through having been asked to submit some designs for a medallion of Lord Dufferin's eldest son, Lord Ava, who fell at Waggon Hill. The second meeting was a dramatic one. Just as Mr. Pomeroy was about to enter the hotel where Lord Dufferin was staying at the time, a newsboy came tearing down the street with the news of the relief of Ladysmith. Mr. Pomeroy rushed upstairs to Lord Dufferin, and forgetting that the poor man was in bad health, cried excitedly, Oh have you heard the news my Lord? No what is it? Ladysmith is relieved. Is it official? Yes. Good God! exclaimed Lord Dufferin, and fell back in a dead faint. A rare wigging did Mr. Pomeroy get from Lord Dufferin's faithful valet that day.

Perhaps (writes "M. A. P's" Paris correspondent) the most splendid fetes ever given at the French Embassy in St. Petersburg were those of the Marquis and Marquise de Montebello, and deep was the regret when they were recalled to Paris two and a half years ago. In official circles it was said that President Loubet did not consider the Marquis Republican enough, but it was also stated that the Marquise had often offended the wives of the French Ministers, and that they were in no small degree responsible for the Ambassador's recall. However in St. Petersburg the Montebellos were tremendously popular. The Tsar often attended their dinners and balls. Before the Marquis departed the Tsar presented him with a number of gifts, while the Marquise received others from the Tsarina and ladies at Court. They were favourites, in fact, and to-day whenever a Grand Duke visits Paris, his first visit is to the Marquis and Marquise de Montebello. Being the proprietor of the well-known Montebello champagne, the Marquis is fabulously rich; and, so with his wealth and his affection for Russia, it is only natural that he and his wife should now display sympathy for the Russian soldiers engaged in the war.

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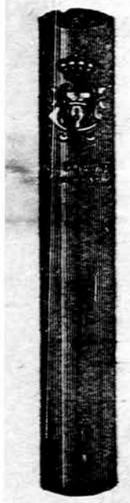

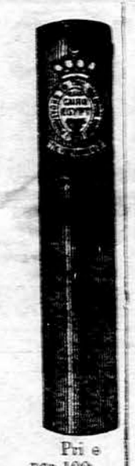

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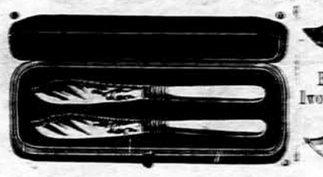

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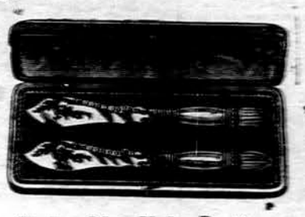

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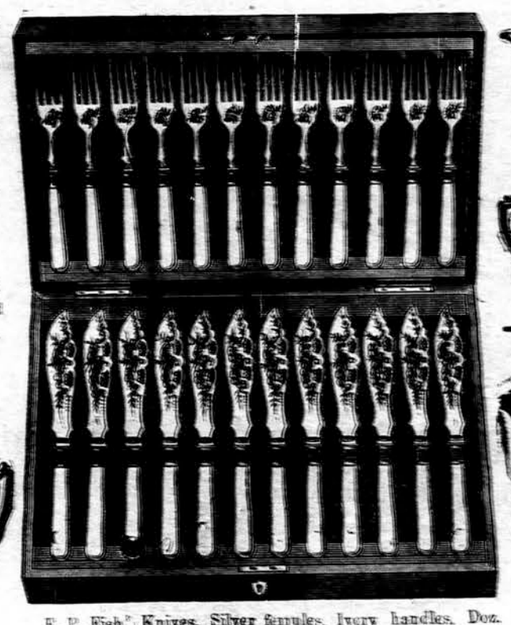

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